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# **South and East Asia Report**

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# SECURITY FOR MELBOURNE COMMONWEALTH MEETING QUESTIONED

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 21-22 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Security experts have warned the Federal Government the lives of foreign prime ministers and presidents will be at risk when they attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Melbourne later this year.

The meeting, from September 30 to October 7, will be the largest and most important international conference Australia has ever hosted.

About 42 heads of government, some from trouble-spots in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, will attend the biennial meeting. The Queen will officiate at the opening ceremony, in Melbourne's Exhibition Building.

The Government's security advisers this week told the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, which is organising the conference that the safety of the foreign leaders cannot be guaranteed.

The main problem is that the visiting VIPs will be accommodated at four different Melbourne hotels, including the Hilton and the new Wentworth in Collins Place.

One police source said: "With 42 separate traffic movements each morning and afternoon, there's no way we can provide total security."

Apart from genuine security dangers, the police also expect numerous bomb-hoax threats to the hotels.

One source painted a picture of police hustling leaders of the stature of Lee Kuan Yew, Mrs Indira Gandhi and Mr Pierre Trudeau out into the streets in their sleeping attire at the dead of night because of bomb threats.

A number of the Commonwealth leaders are battling violent opposition or dissident movements at home. Security sources added that an international meeting such as this would inevitably attract terrorists and the mentally unbalanced.

The Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, has been told of the security people's concern, but there is no suggestion of cancelling or postponing the meeting.

Mr Fraser is known to want to consolidate his reputation as a Commonwealth statesman which he gained at the last Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, in

Lusaka in 1979, when he played a role in devising a formula for a Zimbabwe settlement.

Plain-clothes and uniformed experts from seven arms of the federal and Victorian governments are involved in planning what will be the most complex security operation in Australian history.

Some four thousand Victorian State Police--more than half the strength of the force--will provide the bulk of the security contingent.

There will also be elements of the Australian Federal Police, the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, the Protective Services Coordination Centre in Canberra, and the anti-terrorist squad of the Defence Force centred in the Special Air Service regiment.

Political and terrorist risks to the foreign leaders are also being assessed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Office of National Assessments.

The Victorian Government is spending \$1 million on extra police vehicles and communications, and another \$1 million is expected to be incurred by police overtime alone.

Leave for both State and federal police has been cancelled during the period.

A recent advertisement in the Victorian Police Gazette sought 50 senior men to provide physical protection for the visiting VIPs.

A security source said the situation was made worse by the meeting's timing, as it will be held when Melbourne is packed with visitors for the VFL football finals and the Royal Melbourne Show.

The visiting Commonwealth leaders will also attend a "retreat" in Canberra, where they are supposed to mingle informally and in privacy.

CSO: 4220



FOREIGN CONSULATES IN PERTH UPGRADE SECURITY MEASURES

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Feb 81 p 30

[Article by Paul Murray]

[Excerpts] Consulates in Perth have upgraded their security measures to meet the threat of international terrorism.

Over the past year several consulates have secured their offices with bullet-proof glass panels and electronic devices.

Despite Perth's low danger rating--there has never been a serious incident involving a local diplomatic mission--consulates are prepared for security threats. Residences of some consular staff have recently had extra security devices fitted.

The most sensitive missions in Perth are the consulates of the U.S., Japan and Yugoslavia.

Upgraded

Under the new AFP commissioner, Sir Colin Woods, Australia's anti-terrorist procedures have been upgraded. New bodies have been formed to coordinate State and federal police forces and the army.

The Japanese consulate's new offices employ strict security. There is only one entrance from a lift which leads to a lobby where a receptionist sits behind a bullet-proof glass screen.

Communication is through a speaker system and the two doors leading into the offices have special security locks. There are also sophisticated alarm systems.

The Japanese security is in response to the international terrorist campaign waged by the Red Army.

The diplomatic missions of Yugoslavia in Australia are the only ones which face a persistent threat from inside the country. A small extremist faction of the local Croatian community has taken violent action against Yugoslav diplomats in Sydney and Melbourne.

A spokesman for the Perth consulate said that staff did not work in "normal" circumstances. Threats had been made against local consular officials.

The consulate has wire-netting screens around the building and there is evidence of security men in the reception area.

#### Standard Plans

Even consulates which do not face any known or implied terrorist threat have standard security plans.

"We don't think the risk is very great in Perth but we are still cautious," a spokesman for one of these consulates said.

A spokesman for the AFP, in Canberra, said the force was upgrading the level of training for officers involved in diplomatic security.

CSO: 4220

# SIX IN BOMB CONSPIRACY GET 15-YEAR JAIL TERMS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Feb 81 p 5

[Text]

**SYDNEY:** Six men found guilty of conspiring to make bombs, endanger lives and damage buildings were sentenced to 15 years' gaol yesterday.

Mr Justice Maxwell said in Sydney Central Criminal Court that on the evidence placed before him the men acted as terrorists.

"The country has been free of terrorist activities," he said. "The right to demonstrate does not provide licence to bomb or to kill, maim, or damage the property of others."

"A salutary warning must be given to others who might be like-minded."

The men are: Makaim Bebic (29), painter, of Lithgow; Vjeskoslav Brankovic (30), of Bosley Park; Anton Zvirotic (31), unemployed, of Ashfield; Rihja Kokocovic (32), fitter and his brother, Joseph Kokocovic (27), electrician, both of Burwood; and Mike Nikic (32), fitter, of Burwood.

During the 10-month trial, the longest in Australia, the prosecution alleged that the accused were Croatian nationalists who, with a seventh man who turned informer, planned to explode nine bombs in and around Sydney between November 1978 and February 1979.

The police alleged that their targets included water pipes between the Warragamba Dam and the Prospect Reservoir, various clubs frequented by Croatians and travel agencies dealing with Yugoslavia.

The police said that some of the accused had admitted planning to place two bombs in the Elizabethan Theatre, Newtown, timed to explode during a performance by a troupe of Croatian dancers and singers touring in February 1979.

All had pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy against them.

Each of the six was also found guilty on two counts of knowingly having an explosive substance in his possession.

Bebic was also found guilty on two counts of stealing explosives.

The main crown witness, Vico Virkez, admitted that he was one of the parties to a conspiracy to make bombs. He was gaol for four years.

He said the conspiracy arose because the Croatians wanted to draw attention to problems in Yugoslavia.

# ALLEGED WEST GERMAN TERRORIST ARRESTED IN SOUTH SYDNEY

## Money, Heroin Found

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

FEDERAL police believe that a 31-year-old man arrested on Saturday, alleged to be a member of the West German Baader-Meinhof urban terrorist group, was not in Australia on a terrorist mission.

A police spokesman said yesterday that the man, who was arrested after a raid on a Peakhurst house, was believed to have been in Australia for up to two years.

He has been charged with being a prohibited immigrant. A 20-year-old woman who was living with him has been charged with harbouring a prohibited immigrant.

It is expected that if he is convicted he will be extradited to West Germany, the spokesman said.

He has been sought for questioning about the attempted murder of a policeman in 1971, a bomb attack on a British yacht club in which a man died, two counts of arson, three armed bank robberies and an attempt to release two jailed women.

Police said the man was last heard of in India some years ago and he was believed to have travelled to Australia via New Zealand.

Saturday's commando-style raid was the result of close co-operation between Australian Federal and West German Police. Two West German officers arrived in Australia early last week.

The raid on the small weatherboard house in Belbore Road,

Peakhurst, took only a few minutes.

While the police helicopter hovered overhead, several detectives surrounded the house, while others broke the front door down and arrested the man.

The police spokesman said they found \$13,000 in cash and nine grams of heroin.

A neighbour, Mrs Lillian Boyd, said she and her husband had known nothing of the raid until police told them to leave their house for safety.

"We heard the helicopter overhead, and then a policeman came to the door and told us to get out because there was a raid next door," she said.

"Then we heard the crash of breaking glass as they broke the front door down, and the next thing we knew the police were taking him away."

The man and the woman had lived in the house for only two weeks and had not had any contact with the neighbours, Mrs Boyd said.

"Of course, we'd seen them but we'd never spoken to them. I had heard them talking in what sounded like German sometimes."

Mrs Boyd described the man as solidly built with a moustache.

The man and woman will appear in Kogarah Court of Petty Sessions today.

The woman has been released on bail. While the Herald was photographing the house yesterday she returned home in a taxi.

### Court Appearance

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Police imposed strict security measures yesterday when a West German charged with being an illegal immigrant appeared in the Kogarah Court of Petty Sessions.

Hans Peter Knoll will be detained for seven days to decide what action will be taken. He is to appear in court again next week.

All doors leading to the courtroom were guarded and police watched from the roofs of buildings opposite the court.

A metal detector was used to scan people as they entered the court, and bags were searched.

The tight security was at the request of the police, who had expressed fears for the safety of the charged man.

Mr T. Forbes, SM, gave the police permission to take the measures.

Knoll, 31--alias George Carrington--of Belmore Road, Peakhurst, was arrested after a raid at a Peakhurst house on Saturday.

Mr Forbes said that according to a statement tendered by Kogarah police, Knoll had failed to receive an entry permit.

He said that Knoll had also failed to tell an immigration officer that he had previously been sentenced to a term of not less than 12 months' jail before arriving in Australia.

"The defendant therefore does not hold a current entry permit," Mr Forbes said. "According to this document, he is an illegal immigrant."

Mr Forbes said he could only order the detention of Knoll for seven days.

If a decision was not made on what action would be taken against Knoll, he would be brought before the court again next week.

Mr John Pincock, a public solicitor acting for Knoll, conceded that the evidence tendered to the court was correct.

After the hearing Knoll, who was handcuffed to a detective, was taken away in one of a convoy of three cars, escorted by a police motor cyclist.

A 20-year-old woman who was living with Knoll was charged on the weekend with harbouring a prohibited immigrant. She has been released on bail.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH TO NONALIGNED MEETING

From THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 12, 13 Feb 81

[12 Feb 81, p 4]

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 11:--Following in the text of the speech delivered yesterday by Foreign Minister Prof. M. Shamsul Huq at the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference, reports BSS. [as published]

'Mr. Chairman, Excellencies and Distinguished Guests,

'Bangladesh delegation values this opportunity of participating in this conference of the Ministers of the Non-aligned countries and brings the warm greetings of the people of Bangladesh for the peoples of all Non-aligned countries represented here.

'2. I would like to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to the Government of India for the cordial reception and generous hospitality accorded to us and also for the excellent arrangements made and facilities provided for the delegations participating in this Conference.

'3. Mr. Chairman, On behalf of Bangladesh delegation may I also congratulate you most warmly on your unanimous election as Chairman of this Conference. This is, indeed, a well-deserved recognition of the rich and varied political experience and profound scholarship and wisdom that you bring to bear on your high office. We trust that the Conference will profit immensely in its deliberations from your able guidance. I also offer my felicitations to my distinguished colleagues who have been elected as Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur. [as published]

'4. Mr. Chairman, I would like to join my colleagues in expressing our sincere thanks to Her Excellency Madame Indira Gandhi Prime Minister of India for taking time out of her busy schedule for inaugurating this Conference. Her insightful and thought-provoking address has raised many issues of crucial importance to our movement. I am sure, all the distinguished delegates participating in this Conference will find it worthwhile to reflect upon them with great care and seriousness.

'5. Mr Chairman, We meet today almost a year after the passing away of President Josef Broz Tito, one of the founding members of the Non-aligned movement. In his death not only Yugoslavia but the world as a whole lost an outstanding leader



and statesman dedicated to the cause of peace, freedom and justice. [as published] During various critical periods he proved to be a tower of strength and inspiration to the Non-aligned movement. The members of my delegation and I take this opportunity to express our profound respect to the memory of President Josip Tito. [as published]

'6. We welcome the admission of Zimbabwe and the St. Lucia as full members of the Non-aligned movement. We have no doubt that their membership will be a source of added strength to our movement.

'7. Mr. Chairman, this Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned countries meeting in the beautiful capital of India naturally calls back to our mind the historic Bandung Conference and the Belgrade Summit Conference in 1961 launching the non-aligned movement. The then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of revered memory was one of the leaders who played a pioneering role in charting out a new path of peace, freedom and neutrality, steering clear of the power blocs as the present conference coincides with the 20th anniversary of the Non-aligned movement, it is fitting occasion to pay our tribute to the founding members of the movement to their far-sighted vision and to reaffirm our determination to adhere strictly to the principles of Non-alignment. [as published]

'8. The present conference is meeting at a time when the contemporary world is again faced with mounting tension and conflicts resulting from the widening polarization between the great powers, the escalating arms race and the increasing disparity among the rich and poor nations. Tragically enough the victims of such tension and conflict are all countries of the Third World and members of the Non-aligned movement. The most formidable challenge facing the Non-aligned movement today is, therefore, that of meeting the threat to the basic principles of Non-alignment and containing the divisive forces by our renewed pledge to remain united in upholding the principles enshrined in concept of Non-alignment.

'9. Mr. Chairman, this Conference in New Delhi at this historical juncture is also an occasion for a searching self-appraisal and self-enquiry. When the founding members of this movement met at Bandung in 1955 and later in Belgrade in 1961, solidarity was the hallmark of this movement and the source of its strength. This solidarity sustained by an unflinching faith in the principles of Non-alignment served as the springhead of inspiration in the struggle for ending colonialism in all its founding and winning economic independence and a status of equality for the Third World countries.

'10. Mr. Chairman, in our view the greatest threat to the Non-aligned movement comes from the erosion of this solidarity. Peaceful co-existence of all nations regardless of difference in their ideologies, economic, political and social systems, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, non-use of force and peaceful settlement of all disputes are some of the cardinal principles of our movement. Our solidarity is endangered when these principles are violated. [as published]

'11. Mr. Chairman, it is a reality that the inequality of the states is inherent in the existing inequitable world political and economic order. So is the race for extending the spheres of influence and commanding the resources of the world. As a result, the Third World countries are thus exposed to constant pressures to be drawn into the orbit of influence of one or the other power. [as published]

It was precisely to counter such pressures that the solidarity was stressed as the paramount need by the founding members of our movement. What appears to be the most serious threat to our solidarity is the internal polarization within our group, in some cases leading to intervention and in internal affairs and even armed conflicts between individual Non-aligned countries. Tragically enough, inability to subordinate individual differences to the larger objectives of our movement and to settle disputes in a peaceful way appear to be a persisting reality, thus undermining the strength of our movement. [as published] The situation becomes all the more serious when the polarization of internal differences assume such a form as to render our movement inactive even when there is a clear violation of the basic principles of Non-alignment.

'12. Mr. Charman, so far as Bangladesh is concerned, the President of Bangladesh at the Havana Summit Conference categorically stated our firm commitment to the strict adherence of the principles of Non-alignment, upholding the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all states, non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states, non-use of force and peaceful settlement of all disputes. [as published] This commitment has been consistently reflected in the position taken by Bangladesh on various problems including those of Indo-China and Afghanistan.

13. Mr. Chairman, the threats to our movement, both external and internal, already mentioned, stem essentially from the existing world order characterised by serious political and economic imbalance. That is all the more reason why we should redouble our efforts to restore unity and solidarity in our ranks by drawing on the inherent strength of the movement which is rooted in its inflexible faith in the principles of Non-alignment. [as published] We must remain ourselves that it is this faith which led to the continuing expansion of the movement. [as published] The member countries of our movement represent the overwhelming majority of the world's population. In fighting both colonialism and racism and also in the struggle for the economic independence of the Third World, the contribution of the Non-aligned Movement is widely recognised.

'14. Both in the United Nations and outside we were able to initiate action various issues in line with the principles of objectives of the Non-aligned movement. [as published] During the last General Assembly Session the Non-aligned countries not only initiated four resolutions on the Palestine issue, but also played an important role in the formulation of the resolution on the Middle East. We underscored the movement's anxiety and concern on racial injustice and apartheid and initiated a total of 18 resolutions pertaining to South Africa and sanctions against it. [as published] In addition, the Non-aligned countries played an important role in the decision to hold a conference on the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy. The Non-aligned countries were also instrumental in putting forward proposals concerning the global round of negotiations which resulted from the joint action of the Non-aligned countries and the group of 77. Even in the areas where member countries appeared to have divergent views, a number of actions have been launched outside the movement's specialised bodies and working groups, by ad-hoc groups appointed on the initiative of member countries.

[13 Feb 81, p 4]

Following is the remaining part of Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mr M Shamsul Haq's speech at the Non-aligned PMs meet at New Delhi.



15. All these positive and constructive efforts negate the views of certain cynics that the movement is weakening. Such impressions can however be effectively removed if members steadfastly reiterate their resolve to uphold the basic principles and objective of the non-aligned movement. I take this opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to these indestructible principles. We will continue to play an active role in fulfilling our commitment to the moment.

16. Mr. Chairman, against the back-drop of what I have just stated, I would like to draw your attention to a few problems of great concern and anguish to us. [as published] The Middle East crisis has assumed a grave dimension. Israel continues with impunity to flout the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and persist in her illegal occupation and acts pertaining to Jerusalem. It has been perpetrating inhuman atrocities on the innocent people of Lebanon and violating international laws and conventions by her sinister acts for continuing Judaisation of the illegally occupied Arab territories persecution of local inhabitants and usurpation of their basic human rights. The highly volatile situation in the Middle East must be defused and peace established in this region through the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all illegally occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem and the restoration to the Palestinians of their inalienable national rights including their right to a state of their own. In all negotiations and discussions the PLO should be recognised as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In this context we are in all negotiations and discussions the PLO should be recognised as the sole representative of the Palestinian people concert in exerting economic, political and social pressures on Israel to comply with the decision and resolutions of the United Nations. [as published]

17. Mr. Chairman, we are also deeply distressed by the continuing war between Iran and Iraq. This war has not only brought in its trail untold sufferings and destruction for our brotherly peoples of these two countries, but has also cast a shadow on the unity of our movement. [as published] We sincerely hope that the leaders of these two countries will heed the appeals addressed to them by world leaders and stop the fratricidal conflict through a just and honourable settlement of the dispute by peaceful negotiations. We hope that during our deliberations we will be able to initiate a converted course of action on the part of the Non-aligned countries which would convince our brothers from Iran and Iraq that there can be no victory in a war between two brothers. [as published]

18. Mr. Chairman, it is also very disquieting that the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea remain unresolved. [as published] Committed as we are to the U.N. Character and the principles on Non-alignment, we urge for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from these troubled lands and the creation of conditions which would enable the people of these countries to determine their own destiny without any outside interference or intervention, military or otherwise.

19. Bangladesh is also opposed to all forms of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and is fully committed to support all efforts for their total elimination. [as published] I take this opportunity to express our complete solidarity with the people of Namibia in their heroic struggle for freedom and extend our total support to SWAPO which we accept as the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. [as published] It is with great regret and disappointment that we in Bangladesh received news of the failure of the Conference on the future of Namibia convened by the U.N. Secretary General in Geneva

last month. The obstinacy and intransigence of the racist regimes in refusing to recognise the existing realities must be countered by the intensification of our united efforts for transfer of power to true representatives of the people of Namibia.

20. Bangladesh also stands firmly committed to support the resolutions of the United Nations on disarmament and the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and also the resolutions adopted at the recent Islamic Summit urging for the removal of Great Power military presence from the regions of Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Red Sea and the Gulf in the interest of peace in these regions. The Islamic Summit also felt that the security of the countries in these regions should be the exclusive responsibility of the countries concerned.

21. Mr. Chairman, Bangladesh values peace and stability in all parts of the world including our own. I would, therefore, like to mention briefly about our efforts to develop friendly relations and promote cooperation with all our neighbours in South Asia. Bangladesh President recently broached a proposal to the leaders of the South Asian countries for setting up a forum for regional cooperation in economic, cultural and other fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The response to this proposal has been extremely encouraging and we believe that such a forum would significantly contribute to peace, stability and economic progress in our region.

22. Mr. Chairman, the crisis of the world economic system continues to assume ever-growing proportions. Developing countries are the worst victims of this world-wide crisis. The widening gap between the developed and developing countries is one of the most serious sources of tension and conflict. It is increasingly evident that the existing system cannot ensure the far-reaching changes required in the developing countries to eradicate the scourges of poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and also other social ills endangered by centuries of colonial rule and exploitation. [as published]

23. Even within the ranks of the developing countries the gap is widening and the Least Developed Countries are in a grim struggle for their very survival. In 1960 during the beginning of the First U.N. Development Decade the average per capita income of the LDC's was only one-third of the average for all developing countries; by 1976, it had fallen to the one-fourth mark. [as published] If this trend continues by 1990 the LDCs will average only one-fifth of the per capita income of the entire group. [as published]

24. The pace of progress in international negotiations to overcome this deepening crisis has also been far from satisfactory. There is no denying the fact that slow progress in this direction has further aggravated the present economic problems which we face today. Bangladesh has always held the view that peace and prosperity of nations both developed and developing are interlinked in a complex pattern of complementarity which can be neglected only at the cost of a major disaster to all of us.

25. We would also like to draw your attention to the forthcoming U.N. Conference on Least Developed Countries scheduled to be convened in Paris in September 1981. It is expected to take concrete measures to launch and implement substantial programmes of action adopted in Manila (UNCTAD resolution 122(V)). It is our

earnest hope that the present meeting while welcoming the urgent need for concrete steps to meet the critical economic situation facing the Least Developed Countries, would unanimously urge upon member countries to help and reinforce measures for the success of this conference. In this connection I would also like to call on fellow delegations to initiate practical action which would facilitate economic cooperation among developing countries within the framework of the ECDC and TCDC. We also trust that in view of the bleak world food outlook this conference will endorse the resolution of the Havana Summit which assigned a high priority to the building up of a world food security system for the non-aligned and other developing countries.

26. Mr. Chairman, before I conclude I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm our view that the principal strength of our movement as conceived and initiated by the Founding Members stemmed from the moral content of all its activities. [as published] As historic heirs to their great and noble dream of a united and prosperous Third World, let us renew our pledge to realise this dream through our faithful and unswerving adherence to the principles and objectives of our movement. [as published] I can only hope that the present conference which also celebrates the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the Movement will prove to be a landmark in the emergence of our movement as a strong and united force dedicated to the cause of peace progress and prosperity of all mankind.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

CSO: 4220

COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURE MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE TEXT

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Following is the text of Joint Communique issued at the close of third meetings of Commonwealth Ministers of Agriculture Food and Rural Development on Friday.

1. Commonwealth Ministers of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development met in Dacca, Bangladesh, from 11 to 13 February 1981. The meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and was chaired by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Forests of Bangladesh, Mr. Nurul Islam.

World Food Situation

2. Ministers discussed the critical situation with regard to world food security. They expressed concern that two successive poor harvests had resulted in a dangerously low level of world food stocks, rising cereal prices and food shortages in many of the poorer developing countries. They recognised the urgent need to increase food production in developed and developing countries alike and to establish a dependable system of world food security. They agreed that the food problem had recently become more serious and commended it to the attention of the forthcoming North-South Summit.

3. Ministers noted that important components of a system of world food security were increased domestic production adequate international supplies stable and fair prices, complemented by measures of food aid and assistance to meet the food import needs of the poorer countries. They noted also that such a system would need to be supported by adequate levels of commercial and emergency reserves. They agreed to give maximum support to international efforts to complete by mid-1981 negotiations on a new International Grains Arrangement: to ensure that the International Emergency Food Reserve would reach its annual target of 500,000 tons of cereals to put the replenishment of the IEFRR on a firmer footing to increase commitments under the Food Aid Convention to a firm annual level of 10 million tons of cereals; and to expedite consideration of a food financing facility by the IMF. [as published] They stressed the need for a sustained and increasing flow of concessional funds to the poorest countries through bilateral and particularly multilateral agencies if hunger was to be eliminated.

4. Ministers also underscored the importance of national, regional and international food contingency reserves. They noted that increased bilateral



assistance from the developed countries could help in the establishment of regional and more particularly national food reserves as well as the setting up of storage and transportation facilities.

5. Ministers, noting the inadequate progress that had been made in reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers to agricultural trade and the contribution that freer agricultural trade could make to food production and agricultural development called on the international community for special efforts to reduce agricultural protectionism.

6. Ministers emphasised the importance of increased fertiliser use to secure higher production. In this connection they called for fore support by international financial institutions for fertiliser purchases, measures to secure stable supplies and prices of fertiliser in international markets and a revitalisation of the International Fertiliser Supply Scheme in order to assist the poorest countries to obtain adequate supplies of fertilisers. [as published]

#### National Food Production in Developing Countries

7. Ministers agreed on the importance of increasing food production in order to achieve a higher level of food self sufficiency to promote economic development and reduce foreign exchange costs. [as published]

8. They emphasised the importance of providing adequate price incentive to farmers and of channeling sufficient investment into the rural areas to enable farmers to utilise fully the available land water resources. Ministers noted that in the past agriculture and rural development had been neglected in many countries by comparison with other development. They recognised that some progress had been made in securing better policy direction but agreed that further efforts were needed to redress the balance.

9. Ministers discussed the provision of improved agricultural technologies, facilities for agricultural extension training credit storage, processing and marketing, and the management of agricultural and rural development projects and programmes. They recognised the need to upgrade all these services and noted the importance of learning from each other's experience. They welcomed the opportunity which their meeting and other Commonwealth meetings afforded for such exchanges.

10. Ministers emphasised the importance of access to land as a means of promoting employment, social justice and increased production and availability of food. They recognised however, that land distribution alone was enough to secure progress, and that water resource development, credit access to other agricultural inputs and greater involvement of people in the process of planning and development were also important. They acknowledged in particular the disadvantaged position of women in the rural sector and undertook to ensure that women are able to participate fully in and benefit fully from rural development programmes.

11. Ministers noted that the experience of those countries which had succeeded in raising domestic food production and in instituting effective rural development programmes was of particular interest to other member countries. They agreed that arrangements for the regular exchange of information and experience between member countries would be of considerable value and they asked the Secretariat to establish

and maintain an inventory of such information for dissemination to member countries.

#### Aid and Investment in Agriculture and Rural Development

12. Ministers agreed on the pressing need for substantial increases in the level of financial transfers from donor to developing countries, particularly in the context of projects and programmes formulated as part of national food plans or strategies, and urged the allocation of a higher proportion of local funds to the rural sector. [as published] They recognised the importance of improving the quality of aid provided by bilateral and multilateral donors in order to avoid tying up scarce personnel in projects that reach only a small proportion of the rural community introducing inappropriate technologies and making heavy demands for local cost funding on national recurrent budgets. They called for further untying of capital assistance to developing countries, for more support to agricultural and rural development programmes as opposed to projects keeping in view the requirements of individual countries, and for a higher proportion of local cost funding by aid organisations. [as published]

13. Ministers discussed the complexity of procedures of project preparation demanded by some lending organisations, and the disappointing performance of some large scale agricultural and rural development projects at the field implementation stage. They called for greater emphasis on small development projects, which can be planned and managed by national personnel including the project participants themselves, and for greater attention to the training of local staff in planning and management techniques.

14. Ministers commended the contribution of technical assistance personnel in agricultural and rural development, from both developed and developing countries of the Commonwealth. They called for greater attention by technical assistance organisations to the careful selection of experts, and to the creation of an acceptable employment structure so as to attract high calibre staff to technical assistance assignments and to ensure their continued motivation and effective performance.

15. Ministers considered the contribution of international funding agencies, particularly IBRD and IFAD, to agricultural and rural development. They urged quick action on increasing the Bank's capital and the fulfilments of IDA pledges. Ministers noted that IFAD needed early replenishment of resources for its second triennium and that its Governing Council had agreed to an operational expenditure of US\$1.5 billion. They expressed appreciation for the work of IFAD which was concentrated on the poorest countries. They called on member countries which have not done so to pledge their contributions as early as possible.

16. Ministers considered that scope existed within the Commonwealth for providing enhanced mutual assistance in the field of project identification, preparation and management, particularly with regard to projects being prepared for capital funding from outside sources. They agreed that the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) had a unique capacity to draw on Commonwealth expertise in assisting member countries which lacked the resources to undertake these important tasks themselves. They urged that additional resources should be made available to the CFTC to enable these needs to be met in accordance with the requests of developing member countries.

## **Regional Collaboration in Agriculture and Rural Development**

17. Ministers discussed the opportunity offered by the Commonwealth association for regional collaboration in various fields, including agronomic research, plant and animal breeding, technology exchange post-harvest loss reduction animal production and health, training and extension management of rural development, fisheries and food security schemes. [as published] They agreed on the need for renewed efforts to promote and extend such collaboration.

18. They welcomed the establishment of an Expert Study Group to consider the scope for collaboration among Commonwealth countries of the Asia Pacific region in the field of agricultural research and development. They noted that the Group would be meeting immediately after the conclusion of the Ministerial meeting.

19. Ministers emphasised the need for Commonwealth countries to make the fullest use of existing regional and international institutions which operate in these fields. They endorsed the role of the Commonwealth Secretariat as a catalyst in promoting fuller use of these institutions.

## **Development and Management of Fisheries:**

20. Ministers examined the contribution to national food production and economic development that can be made by inland and marine fisheries for domestic requirements and exports and concluded that greater attention should be devoted to the development and management of this important renewable natural resource to ensure a sustained yield. The socio-economic conditions of the traditional small and artisanal fishermen should also receive careful consideration.

21. Ministers emphasised the need for developing states to exercise greater control over their Exclusive Economic Zones so that greater benefits may be derived by these countries. They endorsed the initiatives taken by the Commonwealth Secretariat, FAO and other agencies to help countries individually, bilaterally or regionally, to establish fishing zones, negotiate joint ventures and ensure effective monitoring and surveillance of fishing activities in their EEZs.

22. Ministers recognised the need for introduction of appropriate technologies for improving the surveying catching processing and marketing of fish both inland artisanal and deep-sea. While emphasising the importance of exchanges of information and experience in these areas between developing countries, Ministers also requested developed country organisations to augment, qualitatively and quantitatively, the technical assistance they provide in these subjects.

23. Ministers supported the establishment and strengthening of regional fisheries bodies such as the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, to promote the achievement of these objectives.

## **Role of the Commonwealth Secretariat:**

24. Ministers reviewed the current work programme of the Commonwealth Secretariat in food, production and rural development. They endorsed the ongoing activities and the new directions in this field proposed by the Secretariat. They suggested areas where current initiatives could be expanded or intensified and others where

new initiatives could be launched. Ministers also suggested that consideration be given by the Secretariat to the possibility of eventually preparing a Commonwealth Food Production Strategy. Finally, Ministers stressed the need for an improved flow of information between Commonwealth countries.

25. Ministers called for the allocation of additional resources to the CFTC, to enable it to respond to new requests from developing member countries in the field of food production and rural development flowing from their decisions. These include, among others, water management, soil improvement technology transfer particularly relating to agro-support and agro-based industry small farmer credit programmes, agrarian reform and enhanced disaster preparedness against natural calamities.

26. Ministers emphasised the importance of the Secretariat avoiding duplication of work being undertaken by other organisations involved in food production and rural development, in order to make maximum use of scarce resources. Ministers further desired that follow up actions taken by the Secretariat in pursuance of the recommendations and directions given by them should be reported periodically to member countries.

#### Next Meeting:

27. Ministers recognised the value of such meeting at Ministerial level and agreed that they should meet again within the next three years.

#### Appreciation:

28. Ministers expressed their deep appreciation of the generous hospitality and excellent arrangements made by the Government of the People's Republic Bangladesh and of the high quality of the papers prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

CSO: 4220



**BANGLADESH, BULGARIA SIGN LONGTERM TRADE PACT**

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 15 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Bangladesh and Bulgaria have signed a long term trade agreement providing for exchange of goods worth 120 million to 130 million dollars each way in the next five years, Choudhury Tanbir Ahmed Siddiky, Minister of State for Commerce said on Saturday, reports BSS.

He said that the agreement was signed in Bulgaria on February 11 during his five-day visit to Sofia early this week during which the eighth annual barter protocol providing for exchange of goods worth 24 million dollars, each way was also signed.

Mr. Siddiky, who returned to Dacca early Saturday told BSS that the new barter protocol had been concluded within the framework of the 'long-term' agreement.

The agreement and the protocol were signed by Mr. Siddiky and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Hristo Hristov on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the protocol, Bangladesh would export to Bulgaria raw jute, jute goods, semi-tanned and tanned leather, leather products, loose tea, packet tea, jute carpet, crushed bones, wires and cables, rayon yard, handicrafts, cutlery, hardboard particle board, readymade garments and specialised textiles etc. [as published]

On the other hand, Bulgaria would export pig iron, M.S. billets, soda ash dyes and chemicals, pharmaceutical raw materials, drugs and medicines, rolled steel-strips, raw cotton, machinery and equipment.

Besides formal trade talks with his counterpart, the State Minister also called on Bulgarian Prime Minister Stankotodorov and other senior government leaders during his stay in Sofia.

During the meetings, Mr. Siddiky said that both sides noted with satisfaction the growth of volume of trade between the two countries and exchanged idea on further possibilities of expansion of two-way trade.

The Minister also explained the objectives and strategies of export sector of Bangladesh in the Second Five-Year Plan and basic elements of foreign trade policy of the government. In this context, he also explained the scope of foreign investment in Bangladesh with particular reference to the Chittagong export processing zone.

The discussions also covered the role of Bangladesh in various international forums for the establishment of a new international economic order for safeguarding the legitimate interest of the developing countries.

Mr. Siddiky said that the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister had shown eagerness of his government for furthering bilateral trade and economic relations with Bangladesh including setting up of joint ventures.

The other members of his entourage were, Mr. Chowdhury A. K. M. Aminul Huq, Joint Secretary, Foreign Trade Division, and Mr. Ashraful Huq, General Manager of the Sonali Bank.

CSO: 4220

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING SYRIAN LEADERS REPORTED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 14 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof. M. Shamsul Huq on Friday expressed confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the fraternal peoples of Bangladesh and Syria will continue to grow to their mutual benefit reports BSS. Speaking at a dinner hosted in honour of the visiting Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mr. Abdel Halim Khaddam and madam Khaddam Prof. Huq said that Bangladesh immensely value the friendship between the two fraternal peoples. [as published]

Prof. Shamsul Huq referred to the valuable contribution made by Mr. Khaddam towards developing friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries and hoped that the visit of the Syrian Foreign Minister would lead to further consolidation of relations between the two fraternal peoples.

Prof. Huq expressed satisfaction at the identity of views between the two countries on many international issues and said the non-alignment formed the cornerstone of the foreign policies of both the countries.

He also referred to the coordinated efforts of Bangladesh and Syria in the organisation of Islamic countries in upholding the interests of the Muslim world and said "we shall continue to work for unity and solidarity of the Islamic and non-aligned countries".

Referring to the gulf war, the Bangladesh Minister said "to our great pain and dismay the Middle East crisis has taken a turn for the worse with the escalation of armed conflict' between two brotherly countries Iran and Iraq. It has far reaching regional and global implications he said and reiterated Bangladesh's appeal to the two warring nations for an immediate cessation of war and an amicable just and honourable solution of their disputes.

Describing Afghanistan as another area of tension Prof. Huq hoped that recent initiative of the Islamic Summit at Taif and non-aligned conference in New Delhi would pave the way to a political solution of the problem on the basis of withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

Our Staff Correspondent adds:--Earlier

Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, was given a red carpet welcome when he arrived in Dacca from New

Delhi for a two-day visit to Bangladesh. He was accompanied by Madame Khaddam and six other officials.

The Syrian Deputy Prime Minister was received at the airport by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof. Muhammed Shamsul Huq, Begum Shamsul Huq high officials and their wives. The Syrian Deputy Prime Minister flew into Dacca from New Delhi by a special aircraft of the Syrian Air.

Earlier, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam attended the non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi which concluded on Thursday. Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof. Muhammed Shamsul Huq arrived in Dacca on the day by the same aircraft.

Later, talking to newsmen at the Kurmitola airport, the visiting Syrian Deputy Prime Minister expressed his happiness for having the opportunity of visiting Bangladesh. [as published] He said, "it was a pleasure for me to be the first Syrian Minister to visit Bangladesh". He said he was visiting Bangladesh to extend the greetings to Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and the people from the Syrian President Hafez Al-Asad and the people of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam said that he would discuss with his Bangladesh counterpart the matters of mutual interest and bilateral relations and would seek to promote cultural, technical and economic relations with Bangladesh. He said that he held in high esteem the people of Bangladesh and their leader, President Ziaur Rahman. He expressed the hope that the existing brotherly relations between Bangladesh and Syria would grow from strength to strength in future.

Replying to a question, the Syrian Deputy Prime Minister who attended the just concluded Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi said that the conference was very important in view of the present global situation. [as published] He further hoped that the declaration of the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference would seek to solve problems of the non-aligned nations. He will leave Dacca on Saturday (Today).

CSO: 4220

**BANGLADESH, GHANA SIGN JUTE SUPPLY CONTRACTS**

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 14 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Bangladesh will supply 50 thousand-4 hundred bales of raw jute worth about Taka 3 crore and 10 lakh jute bags worth about Taka one crore 30 lakh to Ghana during the current year under two separate contracts signed in Dacca on Friday reports BSS.

The contracts were signed by Mr. Habibullah Khan, Minister for Jute and Mr. N. Y. Agbesi, Minister for Agriculture Government of Ghana on behalf of their respective Governments. [as published]

The negotiations for the contracts were finalised earlier at a meeting between the two Ministers when Mr. Agbesi called on Mr. Habibullah Khan at the Ministry of Jute on Friday morning.

The meeting which lasted for about two hours was also attended by the Secretary Ministry of Jute, the Director of Agriculture, Government of Ghana and high officials of Bangladesh Jute Mills and Jute Export Corporations.

The possibilities of long term agreement for the supply of Bangladesh jute and jute goods to Ghana were also discussed and agreed at the meeting. The matters of mutual interest were also came up for discussion. [as published]

The Agriculture Minister of Ghana was presented with a golden tiger carpet produced by Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Agbesi, accompanied by Mr. Habibullah Khan, visited the Adamjee Jute Mills.

CSO: 4220

**JSD LEADER CALLS FOR UNITED OPPOSITION FRONT**

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 14 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mr A S M Abdur Rab, General Secretary of Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD), on Friday criticised the Government for what he called deteriorating socio-political situation in the country.

Addressing a Press conference at the party central office, the JSD Secretary General called upon the opposition political parties to forge unity among themselves to launch a vigorous movement against the Government.

He said that he would announce his party's programmes for an all-out movement against the Government at a mass rally at Baitul Mukarram on February 20. Mr Rab said that his party was continuing discussion with other political parties to chalk out a joint programme.

Earlier Mr Shahjahan Seraj-MP and Joint Secretary of JSD spoke on the problems faced by the country and said that political parties should come forward to organise a joint programme.

Referring to Government's policy towards what he called rehabilitating persons who opposed the liberation and collaborated with the Pakistani army during war of independence Mr Rab said that Prof Golan Azam should be "tried in the people's court." He should not be allowed to flee from Bangladesh again the JSD leader said.

Mr. Rab said that in Char Gazaria disturbances hundreds of people were still missing. He said that in the name of landless peasants wealthy farmers and touts have been occupying the lands. He demanded of the Government for distributing those lands among the landless peasants on cooperative basis.

Referring to the Disturbed Area Bill the JSD leader said that his party would go all out to oppose it.

CSO: 4220



# ABDUR RAZZAK REPORTS TO AWAMI LEAGUE COUNCIL

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 15 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] The three-day council session of Bangladesh Awami League (Malek) began in Dacca on Saturday with an appeal by the leaders to maintain unity in the party at any cost. The leaders also strongly expressed themselves in favour of Baksal philosophy and committed to stand by it.

Mr. Abdur Razzak in his lengthy report strongly committed to follow the path of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in implementing the ideals and programmes of Baksal. He said that Baksal was formed by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to establish socialism in the country and his party was going to announce the action programme for establishing socialism.

Mr. Razzak criticised the Government for its failure to establish an exploitation free society. [as published] He alleged that the present Government represents the capitalists U.S. imperialists and multi-national interests. He also demanded the trial of those who killed Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. He also called for trial of those responsible for killing the four leaders in jail. He urged the Government to make preparations for the return of Mr Kader Siddiqui and Mr. Chitta Ranjan Sutar who are now in India. He also asked the Government to create a situation so that Hasina and Rehana could come back home.

Mr. Razzak urged the Government to recognise the Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea and condemned China and Pakistan for interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. He however, said his party in principle oppose the presence of foreign troops in any country. [as published]

Mr. Malek Ukul in his speech said that Awami League could not be a pocket organisation and asked the workers to resist it. He said that his party was the party of the workers and not of the leaders. Mr. Malek Ukil said that his party stands committed to its manifesto. He also informed the councillors that some constitutional amendments would be placed before the council for collective leadership in the party.

The inaugural session was presided over by Mr Abdul Malek Ukul President of the party; and Mr Abdur Razzak General Secretary read out his report. Maulana Abdur Raehid Ta-kabagish chief of Gano Azadi League Mr. Moni Singh, Chief of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Mr A. S. M. Abdur Rab General Secretary of Jatiyo Samajtantrik Dal Mr Altaf Hussain chief of Jatiyo Ekata Party Choudhury Harunur

Rashid chief of NAP (Haron) and the Organising Secretary of NAP(M) addressed the inaugural session. Mr. Zakaria Abdul Rahim representative of P.L.O. attended the function as an invitee and addressed the inaugural session.

The inaugural function was jointly conducted by Mr. Tofael Ahmed and Mr. Mohammed Hanif. The organisers at the beginning of the session requested the councillors and delegates not to raise any slogan from any part of the pandal. They said that the slogans will be raised from the dais. In spite of the request there was some sporadic slogans from the pandal. [as published] But the inaugural session was held peacefully.

Mr. Abdul Malek Ukil Mr Abdur Razzak and Mr. Tofael Ahmed in their speeches made strong appeal to the councillors and delegates to maintain unity. They recalled the recent incidents in Dacca and Chittagong and said that those incidents had seriously tarnished the party image. [as published] Recalling those incidents, at one stage, Mr. Abdur Razzak broke down into tears and requested the party followers not to split the Awami League which was a sacred trust of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Mr. Razzak also raised slogan 'Bived Naakaya' 'Aikkaya, Aikkaya' (division for unity unity unity).

Mr. Abdul Malek Ukil said that the original Awami Leaguers would not do any thing which would lead to the split in the party. He said some new entrants who are more interested in party positions than the organisation itself, were trying to divide the party. He said that he would love to remain in the party as an ordinary worker adding that "but I want to see the party united".

Mr. Razzak earlier said when he was preparing to come to the conference he received some telephone calls from the party well wishers requesting them to keep the party united. Mrs. Hasina Sheikh now in India in her message also made an appeal to maintain unity at any cost to implement the ideals of her father.

Mr. Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish and Mr. Moni Singh also made fervant appeal to keep the party united. Mr. Tarkabagish said that if party can maintain unity he would not hesitate to work with Awami League.

The conference began with recitation from the holy Quran, Geeta, Bible and Tripatak. Mr. Malek Ukil hoisted the national flag and Mr. Abdur Razzak hoisted the organisational flag. Later the portrait of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the four leaders who were killed inside the jail were garlanded. Mr. Tofael Ahmed raised slogans 'Joi Bangla "Joi Bangubandhu" "Down with U.S. imperialism etc. [as published]

CSO: 4220



**PRESS AGENCY INTERVIEWS COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL**

**Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 14 Feb 81 pp 1, 8**

[Text] The Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath S. Ramphal suggested expansion of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) for channelising increased resources to the agriculture sector in developing member countries reports BSS.

He said that there was no doubt that the resource requirements of the developing member countries were growing for development of agriculture expanding the CFTC could help solve the problem he thought. [as published]

In an exclusive interview on Wednesday with BSS the Secretary-General expressed the optimism that the Dacca conference of the Commonwealth Agriculture Minister would open up new pathways for collaboration and cooperation among member countries for mutual progress.

Disagreeing with the suggestion that the conference would end up without "bearing any positive results as most of the meetings did Mr. Ramphal who was here in connection with the conference said he was sure it would help the member countries in many ways. [as published]

The conference Mr. Ramphal said did an important work by reinforcing the commitment of the participants to its programmes enlarging their understanding benefiting them all from a shared experience in a vital sector like agriculture. [as published] The participants will go back home with greater determination greater knowledge and greater skills. [as published]

Mr. Ramphal said that a solution to the current global economic crisis requires actions that take into account the position of the developing countries.

Mr. Ramphal said that the failure of the international community to develop political will needed for an international consensus stood in the way of solution to the crisis.

**N-S Dialogue**

We all have to push he said so that the stalemated North South dialogue could pick up momentum once again and new international economic order be found.

The Secretary General was here to attend the Commonwealth Agriculture Ministers' Conference.

Mr. Ramphal who is also a member of the Brandt Commission said "through participation in the Commission we have tried to alert the international community about the gravity of the crisis. [as published]

Stressing the need for a unified position among the Third World countries Mr Ramphal observed that conflicting interests, occasional major differences and diversities kept them away from it.

The Third World countries he said, found greater difficulties in finding a unified position when its needs more to unite in terms of a programme of action, he added. [as published] 'We are at the stage of action.'

He said that there seems to be lack of initiative among the developing countries to attain the unity needed in their negotiations with the developed countries.

#### Consensus

Mr Ramphal said that the Commonwealth must aim to help international processes. The central element in them is to develop international consensus. He was replying to a question on what role he envisages for the Commonwealth to play in the international economic arena in the interest of developing member countries. [as published]

But he said it is no use saying let the Commonwealth do what the international community is failing to do.

The Commonwealth he maintained has been trying to utilise its facilities to enlarge the prospects of international consensus.

There is always a role for the Commonwealth, he said as it enjoys the unique position of bridging the developed and developing countries.

The Secretary-General said that the principal element of the suggestions of the Commonwealth group of experts on world economic crisis was to assist in a more diversified recycling of resources from the surplus countries so that they did not hold dollars and did not only work through the system of the United States.

The group called for the surplus countries to work increasingly with the Bundesbank by cooperative arrangement with multilateral institutions, he said.

Dismissing the idea that aid flows were going to be reduced from the developed countries Mr Ramphal observed there are some encouraging trend in the other direction. [as published]

Substantiating his observation Mr Ramphal said that Canada has recently announced a reversal of the trend of declining aid, Germany has indicated its movement towards the 0.7 per cent target and the same is true of Japan.

Britain, however he said has been moving in the other direction which he described as 'a great source of disappointment.' he said he has already made it clear to

the British Government about the value, including the value to Britain itself of reversing this trend.

#### US Aid

Though there is a certain amount of anxiety, that the new Administration in the United States may be taking a decision that will affect concessional aid the Secretary General said this was unlikely to happen.

He expressed the belief that the United States must see that it was in its own interest that the work of the International Development Association (IDA) as the concessional aid window of the World Bank should not dry up.

In the United States move in that direction, then, I believe very grave consequences will ensue for the multilateral institutions. [as published] This would ultimately damage some objectives that the US policy is directed to he said adding 'I don't believe these things must happen.'

Mr Ramphal refused to accept that the Brandt Commission has been either rejected by the developed countries or because of that, it has outlived its utility or relevance.

We have put forward a number of practical proposals, he said, for resolving the grave economic crisis facing the world. One of them is the idea of convening a major meeting of the world leaders, a summit of 20 to 25 world leaders.

There is a proposal for such a meeting to be held in Mexico in the middle of the year, he added. "I believe we are going to make progress by small degrees".

Of course there is hope for the developing countries in the present global economic situation, Mr Ramphal said replying to a question.

"It's a struggle it's an effort, it's a fight and the developing countries will have to do a lot and they have got to mobilise their strength to do a lot more in the international community", he said.

CSO: 4220

NEW STEEL MILL TO BE BUILT IN CHITTAGONG

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Jamaluddin Ahmad today said that a natural gas based steel mill with eight lakh tons of production capacity per annum would be set up in the country during the current Five Year Plan, reports BSS.

He said that the annual production capacity of Chittagong Steel Mills would also be raised from 1.63 lakh tons to 2.30 lakh tons during the plan period.

The Deputy Prime Minister, incharge of the Ministry of Industry was speaking as chief guest at the installation ceremony of Chittagong Steel Mills Workers Union office bearers held at the premises of the mill at Patenga here this morning. [as published] Mr. Ezaharul Huq Ansari, a labour leader presided over the function which was addressed, among others, by Messrs. Iskan dar Ali Nazrul Islam Khan, Liaquat Ali, Abdullah Al Noman, Mushtafizur Rahman, all union leaders and Dr. Yusuf BNP leader and Dr. Nazrul Islam, Chairman of Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation.

Mr. Jamaluddin said that negotiations were on with some foreign countries for setting up a new steel mill in the country. We hope to reach some concrete agreement in this regard in next few months, he said.

The Deputy Prime Minister expressed the hope that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan the country would be able to export some quantity of steel products after meeting home requirements.

Drawing the attention of the workers to peaceful industrial revolution, he said that the revolution was aimed at ensuring utilization of maximum production capacity of mills and factories. He urged the workers to accomplish this task to attain self-sufficiency in the economy.

Mr. Jamaluddin pointed out that the Government under the dynamic leadership of President Ziaur Rahman had introduced work oriented politics in the country and that the people now had been inspired to work for national prosperity. He said that the workers, being main force behind production, had to play a very vital role in increasing national wealth. The Government is committed to bring about welfare of the people by utilizing locally available resources, he said.

He said that the Government had adopted all possible means to explore & exploit the internal resources which have so far remained untapped because of negligency in the past.

**PRESIDENT OPENS BANGLADESH RIFLES TRAINING SCHOOL**

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 14 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Chittagong, Feb. 13:--President Ziaur Rahman today called upon the Bangladesh Rifles to remain ever vigilant and to gear up activities against anti social elements in the border areas of Bangladesh.

The President was addressing the Bangladesh Rifles at the foundation stone laying and flag hoisting ceremony of Bangladesh Rifles Training Institute at Baitul Izzat, 33 miles off Chittagong this afternoon.

President Ziaur Rahman asked the Bangladesh Rifles to dedicate their services to checking smuggling, safeguarding sovereignty of the country and assisting Bangladesh Army.

The President hoped that the Bangladesh Rifles would shun all kinds of greed and avarice in the discharge of their responsibilities and motivate their activities with dedication, sincerity and honesty.

President Zia said, "you must not be motivated by self-interest in your works, but by national interest". The activities of Bangladesh Rifles should be aimed at bringing welfare to the people and safeguarding the interest of the nation.

Referring to role of Bangladesh Rifles during the War of Liberation, the President said that the valiant Bangladesh Rifles set an example of service by rendering supreme sacrifice in the liberation war.

President Ziaur Rahman also praised the Bangladesh Rifles for rendering valuable service to the cause of people in the hour of all trials. The Bangladesh Rifles earned laurels and appreciation of people by giving these services, he added.

The President hoped that the Bangladesh Rifles would earn similar appreciation and confidence of people in future in this way.

President Zia also emphasised the need for proper training of the Bangladesh Rifles so that they turn into an efficient, dynamic and capable force to meet any challenge.

The President asked the Bangladesh Rifles to work hard for raising the standard of this traditional and well-disciplined force.

Earlier the President reviewed the parade and took the salute of the smartly turned out contingent of Bangladesh Rifles, Major Matiar Rahman commanded the parade.

The Home Minister Lt. Col. (Retd) Mostafizur Rahman and Deputy Speaker Barrister Sultan Ahmed also attended this foundation stone laying and flag hoisting ceremony.

CSO: 4220



ACADEMICIAN URGES INCREASED USE OF BENGALI

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 15 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] An eight-day literary conferences organised by Bangla Academy to mark Ekushey February was opened on Saturday with a call for concerted efforts to introduce Bangla in all spheres of life.

The conference was inaugurated by national Professor Qazi Motahar Hossain. Presided over by Dr. Muhammad Enamul Huq, the inaugural function was also addressed by Dr. Ashraf Siddiqui, Director General of the Academy among others.

In his presidential address, Dr. Enamul Huq said that all of us should be imbued with the spirit of nationalism for introducing Bangla in all spheres of life. For establishing nationalism on sound footing we should proudly use our own language in all activities, he said.

Dr. Enamul Huq deplored that most people appeared to be shy in using mother tongue when they go to foreign countries. He said our Ambassadors did not yet feel necessary to take interpreters with them as if they felt more "comfortable and proud" to communicate their ideas in foreign languages rather than mother tongue. It appeared that we did not love our language sincerely and boast about it, he said.

He said that by heredity and religion we were Bangalees. A new nationalism could, however, emerge after ages of intercourse with other cultures through a process of transformation. To talk about a new nationalism now was too early, he said.

Emphasising on the need of our linguistic heritage Dr. Enamul Huq cautioned about selection of Bangla terminologies for foreign words without properly following the Bangla grammar. [as published]

He suggested organisation of literary conferences in each division of the country under the guidance of Bangla Academy for ensuring continued growth of Bangla Literature.

Dr. Enamul Huq also called for periodic surveys on different branches of Bangla literature monitoring progress. This would help us to take proper strategy for developing the literature, he said.

Dr. Ashraf Siddiqui explained the activities of Bangla Academy for ensuring use of Bangla in all spheres of life. He said, if necessary, co-operation and help

was available it would be possible for the academy to organise international literary conference. [as published]

Earlier, Dr. Qazi Motahat Hossain gave away the certificates of the Bangla Academy awards for 1979. The recipients were: Poetry--Dr. Zillur Rahman Siddiqui and Abu Zafar Obaidullah; short story--Abdus Shakur; prose writing and research--Dr. Zahurul Huq and Ahammad Rafique; child literature--Shamsul Huq and translation--Abu Shahriat.

Today's (Sunday) programme of the literary conference includes a discussion meeting on "drama literature: writing, production and spectators" at 10 a.m. and another meeting on "poetry literature: relation between the individual and the society" at 3.45 p.m.

CSO: 4220



## BANGLADESH

### BRIEFS

**AWAMI LEAGUE PRESIDIUM--New Delhi, February 23:** The newly constituted presidium of the Bangladesh Awami League, which flew in here yesterday, held its first meeting this morning under the presidency of the new party chief, Mrs. Hasina Wajed. The meeting had to be held in Delhi because Mrs Wajed living in exile here since 1975, was elected party president in absentia at the recent Awami League conference in Dacca. Whether she can now return to Bangladesh is being considered by the presidium, keeping the security aspect in view. The Bangladesh regime had conveyed to Mrs. Wajed some time ago that it would not obstruct her returning home. This was reiterated here today by a spokesman of the Bangladesh high commission. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220

## SHIFT SEEN IN U.S. POSITION ON TARAPUR FUEL

Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by N. Ram]

[Text] The U.S. position on fuel supplied for the Tarapur reactors insists that the "joint determination" clause in the 1963 agreement confers a "veto" power on reprocessing the spent fuel. But there is almost as clear an admission that a major shift has taken place on this question since the late 1960s--the time India provided design details to the United States on the power fuel reprocessing plant at Tarapur for implementing the clause relating to joint determination.

These emerged in interviews, on a non-attributable basis, conducted by THE HINDU with key men with longstanding official experience with the Tarapur affair.

"The future of U.S.-Indian nuclear relations is under review by the new administration and is the subject of ongoing discussions with the Indian Government," a State Department's spokesman said, meanwhile, in a written reply to the inevitable question concerning Senator John Glenn's letter to President Ronald Reagan on Tarapur.

He explained that pending the conclusion of "this process of review and discussion", it would not be appropriate to "comment or speculate further."

The U.S. official added that the views of Mr. Glenn and of "others in Congress involved in these matters" would be taken into account in deliberations by the Reagan administration on the future of Indo-U.S. nuclear relations.

If the State Department cannot say anything specific on Tarapur at this moment, the interviews highlighted the change and hardening of U.S. positions over a 15-year period on two fronts of the 1963 agreement for nuclear cooperation--reprocessing of U.S.-origin spent fuel as much as the fuel supply itself.

On the issue of reprocessing, the U.S. side sent India a most interesting letter in October 1968, signed by Mr. Myron B. Kratzer, a senior official who was handling international affairs for the then Atomic Energy Commission.

In effect, the official communication to India was that the design of the proposed reprocessing plant at Tarapur would allow "effective" application of safeguards

as envisaged by the original agreement. The understanding at that time was that upon construction of the plant, U.S. officials would visit it to confirm adherence to the design submitted earlier.

#### **Documentary Proof**

The Kratzer letter provides documentary evidence that cannot be wished away by the United States on how liberally "joint determination" used to be interpreted under the cooperative agreement. It supports India's contention that no "permission" or "prior Approval" is required for reprocessing spent Tarapur fuel under the 1963 agreement and that there is no question of a "veto."

"Joint determination" does not relate to the decision to reprocess, which is India's prerogative: it covers merely the safeguardability of the reprocessing facility.

Confronted with this information, one of the U.S. "Tarapurmen" responded by repeating a general assertion rather than arguing the point. "I don't know how you can interpret 'joint determination' without concluding there was a 'veto' power. He fenced off the line of enquiry.

Q: Did not the original U.S. position (as documented in the Kratzer letter) recognise that joint determination was merely to establish safeguardability of the reprocessing facility, and also that the design provided by India was consistent with the effective application of safeguards?

A: Design is not the only ingredient in a joint determination.

But "without any regard to Tarapur" there was an additional point made. In U.S. policy as well as worldwide perceptions, there was "a growing recognition that reprocessing is a difficult, a very sensitive operation in the non-proliferation sense of the word--to safeguard."

But he could not resist one explicit reference to Tarapur: "This is why reprocessing is treated separately from any fuel cycle activities." He added that the question was increasingly underlined: "Can a reprocessing plant be effectively safeguarded?"

#### **Unequivocal Yes**

The answer provided in 1968 by the Kratzer letter is an unequivocal "yes." This is also the question Senator John Glenn (along with a former Senator, Mr. Abraham Ribicoff) has raised repeatedly in the debate over U.S. nuclear non-proliferation policy.

In the two courses supposed to be open to make a non-NPT recipient of American nuclear fuel submit to the "non-proliferation" regime "withholding fuel or...continuing to make supply conditional on agreement not to separate plutonium from the fuel once it was spent"--these critics of U.S. nuclear exports have favoured the first "strategy."

From a purely U.S. standpoint, they are probably entitled to savour the vindication of their argument as opposed to the inconsistent and vacillating official policy dramatised by the Kratzer document.

## 'No Give, Only Take'

About the policy, an independent analyst, Richard Betts, has this to say in a chapter titled "India, Pakistan and Iran" that is part of a new study on "non-proliferation and U.S. foreign policy" supported by the Brookings Institution: "American non-proliferation policy in South Asia has little to show...The problem is that American policy has been dominated by a desire to control the local diffusion of sensitive technology and by unwillingness to take strong initiatives to weaken strategic incentives for nuclear weapons..."

"The United States appears to take South Asian security concerns seriously only when they become a central element on global conflict between the superpowers. As a result, U.S. policy strikes the targets as not only erratic and undependable, but also arrogant and offensive, applying double standards, seeking to take but not give, and threatening illegal action (Abrogation of fuel supply contracts with India).

When his attention was drawn to this assessment, one of the "Tarapurmen" this correspondent interviewed said: "I would shy away from any strong characterisation of one side or another."

## Charge of 'Blackmail'

Asked about characterisations in the U.S. Congress and the media of India's "blackmail", he suggested, "It is undesirable to characterise these things in strong terms. It is best to try to seek common ground."

(The strongest and wildest of these spreading characterisations of "India's nuclear blackmail" appeared in a WALL STREET JOURNAL editorial on Tuesday. It assailed India for its "effrontery", breaking bilateral agreement with the U.S., continuing to show "disdain for our nuclear nonproliferation policy by refusing to permit complete international inspection", and "bragging about plans to produce more weapons-grade uranium.")

(It assailed Mr. Jimmy Carter for his "ignominious handling of nuclear nonproliferation policy" and the International Atomic Energy Agency for consenting to India's reprocessing of fuel, presumably under safeguards for safeguarded nuclear material.)

(It called upon Mr. Ronald Reagan to send out "a clear signal that he is unafraid of using American clout...to restrain the wild passions of the Indians.")

Incidentally, Mr. Myron B. Kratzer went on to become Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and to record his revealing opinions in hearings before the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission as late as 1976. He resisted suggestions for cutting off Tarapur fuel supplies as a retaliation against the peaceful nuclear explosion (PNE) of May 1974, because this would weaken U.S. "credibility" as a reliable supplier.

The ultimate concession Mr. Kratzer would make then to the "withholders" was that a threat of stoppage after a second Indian explosion could be made provided there was "a clear affirmation that this was the only reason for which fuel would be cut off."

## Reliability

There has been no Indian FNE since that one in 1974. But there is the U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, which chokes off export of nuclear special material, components and sensitive technology to countries such as India and imposes a "veto" on reprocessing U.S.-supplied fuel.

Mr. Kratzer retired from the State Department a year before that piece of legislation was enacted and works with a private consulting firm specializing on international energy (including nuclear) issues.

The official letter he signed and sent to India remains a classified document. The legal position he indicated or gave away on reprocessing is being denied, or at more sophisticated levels, treated cattily. The concern he sounded over "reliability" as a supplier has gone through a chequered career recently within the executive branch and Congressional process in this country.

CSO: 3100

**LALDenga REPORTEDLY ALLOWED TO VISIT MNF LEADERS**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, February 25 (PTI); Mr Laldenga, leader of the Mizo National Front, is understood to have been allowed by the Union government to visit the front's underground headquarters to bring about an overall settlement of the Mizo problem.

MNF sources said that Mr Laldenga was expected to visit the headquarters in about a month's time to convene the front's national executive to formulate political demands for a settlement of the problem within the framework of the Indian constitution.

The sources pointed out that Mr Laldenga's son, David, was already on a visit to Aizawl following the government's green signal and that he was in touch with the front headquarters.

The proposals formulated by Mr. Laldenga would enable the MNF to depute a delegation to hold talks with the government. Safety of members of the delegation including Mr. Laldenga, would be of the Union government within India, the MNF sources said.

CSO: 4220



## COMMUNISTS IN KERALA ACCUSED OF VIOLENCE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Trivandrum, February 25.

Ominous signs of increased political violence found their echo in the state legislature here today.

At Meppady in Wynad district, two Marxists, accused of murdering a CPI worker and a postman with Marxist leanings, were themselves murdered yesterday by alleged CPI workers.

Neither the CPI nor the CPM raised it in the state legislature. But the Janata party's Mrs M. Kamalam brought it before the house through an adjournment motion.

The Marxist home minister, Mr. T. K. Ramakrishnan, told an agitated opposition that the clash between the CPI and the CPM need not worry the opposition. The opposition members shouted back to say they were concerned about human lives.

At Badagara in Kozhikode district, pitched street battles between Marxists and the opposition Indian Union Muslim League workers were reported yesterday.

Two Marxist leaders were in hospital while the Muslim League said several of their workers had been injured by bombs and other lethal weapons.

An adjournment motion about the murder was disallowed by the speaker.

According to the opposition, the main cause for the spread of political violence was the steady erosion of Marxist support at the grass-root level. The Marxists, according to them, were losing their supporters to the RSS, the CPI, and even the Muslim League. To stem this, the Marxists were indulging in political violence after forcing the police to be inactive.

The origin of the CPI-CPM clash was in the defection of a CPM worker to the CPI, they pointed out.

They said the Marxists were now leaving the RSS alone because it had reacted sharply and their counter-attack had caused heavy casualties in the Marxist ranks. [as published]

All indications pointed out that the CPI had also began to launch attacks against the Marxists. This would prove costly to them both physically and politically because they are partners of the ruling front.

The opposition parties were also understood to have alerted their ranks against Marxist attack. The opposition Muslim League leaders said that they would take "defensive" measures against such attacks.

The Congress (I) had alleged earlier that the Marxists were making crude country bombs for their political fight against their adversaries. The CPM denied it.

CSO: 4220

## INDIA

### SOURCES SAY NO EARLY TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] An early summit meeting between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq is ruled out, judging from official reaction in Delhi to Pakistani press reports about it, report agencies.

Asked to comment on a report in a Rawalpindi Urdu daily regarding the possibility of such a meeting in June or July, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman on Monday said that a lot of ground needs to be covered before a summit can achieve positive and constructive results.

The spokesman, responding to queries, pointed out that India had been making consistent efforts for normalisation of relations with Pakistan on the basis of the Simla Agreement.

In a recent letter to President Zia, the Prime Minister had reiterated India's commitment to the Simla process, he recalled.

Discussions and exchange of visits were taking place at various levels, he said.

Some progress had already been achieved but a lot remains to be done, to firmly establish friendly and mutually beneficial relations, the spokesman said, adding that a lot of ground needs to be covered before a summit can achieve positive and constructive results.

Informed sources here said that no specific proposal for such a summit meeting had been discussed between the two countries in the recent months. The subject was not discussed even when Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was in Delhi earlier this month.

As for the possibility of External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao visiting Pakistan, these sources pointed out that he had agreed in principle to go there to return Mr Shahi's visit in July last. [as published] But no dates had been fixed for it.

Pakistan Foreign Secretary Shah Nawaz is due to visit India following the visit of his counterpart, Mr R D Satha, to Pakistan last year. The time table for this visit was yet to be fixed.

Diplomatic sources said the Nawai Waqt report was published at a "critical time when the situation in Pakistan is far from normal".

## VIOLENCE MARKS OPENING OF JAMMU, KASHMIR SESSION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Jammu, Feb. 23.

Opening of the Budget session of Jammu and Kashmir Legislature here today was marked by outbreak of violence outside and disorderly scenes including scuffle witnessed in the joint sitting of two Houses that was addressed by the outgoing Governor L. K. Jha.

Over 150 persons including about dozen policemen were injured around legislature premises when Congress-I demonstrators clashed with police.

Police burst teargas shells and made lathi charge on Cong-I demonstrators numbering about 10,000 who defied prohibitory orders imposed in the area, stormed through, the gate of State secretariat and legislature and pelted stones on police personnel.

Cong-I circles claimed that more than 150 demonstrators were injured. Several of them including two legislators Tulsiram and Moti Ram Baigra were seriously hurt.

Cong-I had organised the protest procession from Shaheedi Chowk to secretariat presenting a memorandum to the Governor which listed "failures and misdeeds of National Conference Government resulting in hardships to people and endangering unity of the State".

The procession was led by PCC-I president Mufti Mohammad Sayed and other senior party leaders.

Defiant Cong-I demonstrators broke through strong police cordon.

### Attack CM's Car

They hurled stones and sticks at Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah's car which was seen speeding through troubled area. But no damage could be caused to the vehicle.

Inside secretariat premises demonstrators also clashed with a group of Government employees who were heard raising pro-Sheikh and anti-CongI slogans. These group of demonstrators were led by Pardhuman Singh, MLA, who eventually presented memorandum to Mr Jha on his arrival at the legislature gate. [as published]

## Inside House

Inside the House when Mr Jha stood up to deliver his customary address four Opposition members Abdul Rashid Kabli and Dhanraj Bargotra of Janata Party, Pradhuman Singh (Cong-I) and Narayan Das interrupted him. [as published] Two MLCs of National Conference Abdul Rehman Badhana and Sadiq Ali were seen having scuffle with Mr Bargotra. [as published] They pounced on him and snatched sheets of paper that he was waving.

However, Mr Jha later completed his speech uninterrupted. [as published] He condemned agitational policies and stressed need for constructive dialogue to resolve contentions issues between the Government and the Opposition. Mr Jha cautioned legislators against growing dangers from external factors.

Giving conflicting versions of incidents, Mr Mufti Mohammed Sayeed and State Chief Secretary Noor Mohammad in their separate statements blamed each other for the trouble.

According to Mr Mufti's statement eleven demonstrators seriously injured in incidents had been hospitalised and one of them Amri Singh had lost his eye.

The Chief Secretary told newsmen that a large number of lathis had been distributed among demonstrators, "which clearly indicated their offensive intentions". He alleged that PCC-I leadership had been avoiding to inform local authorities about the route of the procession and this had caused the trouble.

CSO: 4220

## DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN 1980

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] The first squadron of Soviet-build MiG-23 fighter aircraft has been formed, and the first batch of new Jaguar deep penetration strike aircraft is on its way to join the Indian Air Force, says UNI.

Besides, new equipment for the army, the navy and the air force is in the process of being inducted to replace the obsolete hardware. [as published]

A note on the major activities of the Ministry of Defence during 1980, says: "Significant developments have taken place in the region around us in the recent past, which have a direct bearing on the security of our country and have caused us much concern.

The note adds: "We are on the alert to ensure that there is no slackness of our vigil to safeguard the territorial integrity and sovereignty of India against all external threats".

The note also records the progress made in various defence public sector undertakings, the process of indigenisation of military equipment and also measures taken to improve the lot of armed forces personnel like implementation of the cadre review.

"The escalation of global rivalry in the Indian Ocean the Iranian revolution,... the Afghanistan issue...and happenings across our borders, have a bearing on our security. The Government is involved in a careful, imaginative perspective planning in regard to India's defence needs and industrial sector with proper balance between manpower, equipment and facilities for the most cost-effective defence management and to maintain full defence preparedness at all times".

## Master Plan

The note adds that it is hoped that the Defence Ministry would be able to formulate a master plan for production which may include transfer of technology from some advanced countries with collaboration arrangements. In the long run, the Ministry has decided, to depend on indigenous capabilities.

The eight defence public sector undertakings produced goods worth Rs 500 crores during 1979-80.



The ninth undertaking, the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited which is a super-alloys project, is anticipated to be commissioned in May 1981. Five undertakings including the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Mazagon Dock have declared dividends during the current year.

The HAL has now been assigned the manufacture of engines and airframes for the Jaguar aircraft.

During 1980, a trial production was conducted regarding special metals and super alloys at the Mishra Dhatu Nigam. These metals and alloys would be used for aeronautics, electronics, space and chemical engineering industry.

CSO: 4220

## OVER 200 PERSONS HELD UNDER NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 12

[Text]

As many as 307 persons were being held under the National Security Act in ten States and the Union Territory of Delhi as on 6 December 1980, according to a letter by Union Home Minister Zail Singh to CPI-M leader Jyotirmoy Bosu, MP.

The Home Minister's letter of 18 February, which was in reply to Mr Bosu's inquiry dated 26 November 1980, gives the break-up as follows: UP 65, MP 63, Delhi 25, Manipur 18, Maharashtra 12, Karnataka 11, Assam seven, Bihar five and Gujarat one. Nobody was under detention

in Himachal Pradesh and Orissa on that date under NSA.

The Home Minister told Mr Bosu that the detailed grounds of detention were not available with the department, and were being collected from the States concerned. The letter states that in all, orders for detention of 383 persons were issued out of which 244 had been approved by the respective State Governments. Two hundred and four cases were referred to the advisory boards which approved 62 of them. Some cases were still under consideration. About 20 persons were absconding and evading arrest.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

#### INDIAN TEAM IN KATHMANDU FOR BOUNDARY TALKS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Kathmandu, Feb 22 (AFP)--A high-level official Indian team arrived here this afternoon to hold boundary talks between Nepal and India. The Indian team was met by the Special Secretary and leader of the Nepalese boundary team Biswo Pradhan.

The Indian team will be led by Indian Ambassador to Nepal N B Jain and the talks will concentrate mainly on the scientific delineation of the 800 km-long open border between the two countries.

An official source of the Nepalese Foreign Ministry said that there was no major border problem between the two countries. 'We just wanted to regularise the boundary demarcation by erecting new boundary pillars along the Nepali-Indian frontier'.

Joint boundary talks between the officials of India and Nepal had been held from time to time but this is the first time that detailed discussion at the high official level is taking place.

The official source said the boundary pillars at several points along the border had already been washed out by flood or dilapidated by the torrential rains. At several places only wooden pillars have been erected on a temporary basis and now the talks will focus on the construction of permanent boundary pillars.

CSO: 4220

# PREBUDGET ECONOMIC SURVEY PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] The annual pre-budget economic survey presented to Parliament on Monday has warned that current price pressures are likely to continue in the year ahead.

The survey has, therefore, obliquely suggested restraint on wage and income increases and linking these to productivity. It holds out hopes of keeping the rate of inflation below 1980-81 level, adding that such efforts would, however, depend critically on two factors--significant increase in overall supplies and checking domestic cost pressures.

Characterising 1980-81 as a year of recovery from the crisis situation of 1979-80, the survey points to improvements in the core or tor industries like coal, power and railways since the third quarter of the year.

The record agricultural production of the current year and the expected improvement in the performance of the core sector notwithstanding, the survey stresses that the increase in budgetary deficit and feared deterioration in the balance of payments position during the months ahead will necessitate a new policy framework for boosting exports and containing deficit and money supply in the coming financial year.

## Grim Picture

The survey cautioned that the current account deficit in 1980-81 was likely to be "very large and may grow in the near future. It also painted a grim picture of the balance of payments outlook for the coming year.

Reviewing the stage of economy four days before he is due to present the Central budget for 1981-82 in Parliament, Finance Minister R Venkataraman said the sixth Plan growth rate of 5.2 per cent would "critically depend on mobilisation of needed resources".

His pre-budget economic survey indicated that tax receipts in 1980-81 might be better than budgetary estimates and also lays stress on generation of more internal resources by the public sector through a pricing policy that reflects true input costs and a reasonable return on investments.

The survey says that the anti-inflationary package of policies would involve minimisation of increase in non-developmental expenditure, reduction in deficit

financing "within reasonable limits" and improvement in the efficiency of investments.

While calling for reduced dependence on energy imports that eat away three-fourths of India's export earnings, the survey emphasises that the domestic prices of oil products "must reflect the steadily rising cost of oil imports."

Reversing the declining trends since 1970-71 in gross and net inflow of external assistance, the survey estimates that the gross aid in the current year would be higher at around Rs 2,341 crores, inclusive of the IMF borrowing of Rs 341 crores.

The survey expected that the Gross National Products (GNP) would grow by 6.5 per cent during 1980-81 in contrast to a decline of 4.5 per cent in 1979-80. The economy was able to pick up most of the lost ground during 1979-80 from the middle of 1980-81.

It says agricultural production in 1980-81, was expected to increase sharply by about 19 per cent in contrast with a decline of 15.5 per cent in 1979-80. Performance of the infrastructure also began to improve in the third quarter of 1980-81.

It expects the industrial output to rise by about 4 per cent in 1980-81 in contrast with a decline of 1.4 per cent registered in 1979-80.

Besides, some of the administered prices of commodities like petroleum products, coal and steel, have had to be raised. "The growing demands for higher incomes, and wages, unless pursued with restraint and with due regard to productivity, could have a high inflationary potential", the survey observed.

The survey says the "anti-inflationary package" would inevitably involve fiscal and monetary discipline. It would be necessary to minimise increase in non-developmental expenditure, keep deficit financing within reasonable limits and improve efficiency of investments.

Moreover, pricing policies in respect of agriculture and industry had to be so designed as these do not exacerbate existing inflationary potential. The emphasis had to be on achieving a balance, which, while ensuring adequate support to farmers and industries, also safeguards the interests of consumers, particularly to the weaker sections, the survey says. [as published]

**Agriculture:** Indications are that foodgrain production in 1980-81 may even exceed the earlier peak level of 132 million tonnes reached in 1978-79.

Fertilizer consumption in 1980-81 is expected to go up by seven to eight per cent, despite supply constraints because of shortfall in domestic production and difficulties in transporting imported fertilizers.

In 1980-81, disbursement of credit for agriculture by cooperatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks is likely to be Rs 2,990 crores, as against Rs 2,550 crores in 1979-80.

The survey points out that the levels of overdues outstanding against borrowers are mounting, thus blocking recycling of funds and obstructing further flow of credit.

The survey highlights the increasing role of the Government in providing reasonable procurement or support prices to farmers, organising an efficient and expanding public distribution system to protect the interest of the consumers and increasing employment opportunities, especially for the weaker sections of the society.

**Infrastructure:** The survey highlights the importance of achieving significant improvement in the performance of infrastructure. [as published]

Total electricity generation in the first nine months of 1980-81 was 3.8 per cent above that in the same period of 1979-80. It is expected that for the year as a whole, total power generated may be six per cent above the level in 1979-80.

Coal production (including lignite) in 1980-81 is expected to be 115 million tonnes, compared with that of 106.9 million tonnes in 1979-80.

The performance of the railways, says the survey, continued to present problems in 1980-81. However, total freight tonnage moved in 1980-81 is expected to exceed the level reached in 1979-80.

Cargo handled by major ports went up by six per cent in April-November, 1980 compared with April-November, 1979.

#### **Industrial Production:**

Since the middle of 1980-81 there has been a revival in industrial production and notable increases in production has taken place in the key industries. Notable improvement is evident in cement, iron and steel, aluminium newsprint, tractors, diesel engines, transport equipment, sugar and vanaspati.

The survey says that the output of several public sector units improved during April-November, 1980, particularly the production of minerals and metals, coal, medium and light engineering transport equipments and consumer goods. Some public sector enterprises under the department of heavy industry emerged as major exporters during 1980-81.

Small-scale industries also made steady progress during the period under review.

The survey points out that though man-days lost during April-October, 1980 were significantly lower at 8.22 million, compared with 22.15 million in the corresponding period of 1979, key sectors of the economy such as the railways, coal, power, petroleum and banks continued to be afflicted by industrial actions in various forms in 1980-81 with harmful effects on production.

The survey points out that industrial sickness continued to pose problems in 1980-81. [as published]

**Price Rise:** The survey says the all commodities wholesale price index (1970-71-100) increased by 13.2 per cent during 1980-81 (up to 17 January 1981). This rise is substantially smaller than the 19.1 per cent rise during the corresponding period of 1979-80.

The inflationary scene during 1980-81 was dominated by increases in the prices of a few commodity groups, the production of which was adversely affected by last



year's drought. There was a sharp reduction in the production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and sugar. [as published]

The impact of external factors, particularly the sharp increase in crude and petroleum products prices was evident from the direct contribution of the consequent increase in domestic prices of petroleum, natural gas and mineral oils on the general price level. Upward adjustment in the administered prices also contributed to the increase in the general price level.

#### Balance of Payments

The balance of payments situation deteriorated sharply in 1980-81. The doubling of the OPEC oil prices from December, 1978 to January 1980 had already inflated the import bill in 1979-80, but its full impact was felt only in 1980-81.

The import bill in 1980-81 is expected to exceed Rs 11,000 crores.

Exports, the survey says, remained sluggish partly reflecting continued domestic supply constraints and partly also unfavourable world market conditions. The trade deficit is likely to exceed Rs 4,000 crores.

The survey adds that normally this situation would have meant a massive drawdown in reserves. However, the impact on reserve in the current year has been cushioned by the use of IMF resources amounting to Rs 815 crores. In spite of this, foreign currency assets of the Reserve Bank of India had declined by Rs 313 crores by the end of January, 1981 and are likely to decline further in the last two months of the fiscal year.

The survey draws attention to the likelihood of continued difficulties on the external payment front for some years to come.

The need for economising on total oil use and reducing dependence on energy imports as far as possible has been highlighted as the balance of payments outlook is going to be very difficult in the medium term. It also calls for a massive efforts in the field of exploration and production of oil and natural gas. [as published]

According to the survey, while more external financing would be required, it would be necessary to keep it within limits of prudent debt management.

#### Public Distribution

The survey says during 1980, 40,000 new fair price shops have been opened most of them in the rural areas.

Public distribution system is now handling about 11 to 12 million tonnes of food-grains 3.32 million tonnes of sugar, 3.5 lakh tonnes of imported edible oils, 400 million Sq. metres of controlled cloth, 3 million tonnes of soft coke and 3.5 million tonnes of kerosene annually. [as published]

The spatial coverage of distribution outlets has also expanded. In December, 1980, there were about 2.20 lakhs outlets of which 2.20 lakhs were in rural areas and 0.55 lakh in urban centres, the survey points out.

## SETHI: NO NEW RESTRICTIONS ON OIL USE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] Petroleum Minister P. C. Sethi on Monday ruled out fresh restrictions on the distribution or consumption of petroleum products including diesel, in the country.

Replying to a spate of questions in the Rajya Sabha, the Minister said there was no shortage of petroleum products in the country. Production was being stepped up the search for new oil reserves continued and the country had tided over recent crises affecting the oil position. [as published]

Mr Sethi said the Assam pipeline was functioning normally and its 4.8 million tonnes optimum capacity had been reached. The effects of the Iran-Iraq war had also been tied up, he added.

Mr Sethi said while restrictions would be inadvisable as they would lead to black-marketing and other malpractices, there was need to educate people to conserve fuel. Drivers, engine-makers and even those responsible for maintenance of vehicles had to be aware of how to conserve fuel.

The steps already taken to conserve oil had been to use coal in industries where oil was being used as fuel. The switchover had however, been affected because of transport problems in coal supply.

However, Mr Sethi pointed out that India had among the lowest per capital oil consumption in the world, lower than even neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. [as published] This fact, he said, had been impressed upon the OPEC.

Mr Sethi told Dr Rafiq Zakaria and others whatever restrictions were there on the the supply of diesel would also be removed in the near future and it would be freely available.

Mr Sethi told Mr J K Jain, in reply to a supplementary, that the production from Bombay High was expected to be increased to more than 20 million tonnes per annum by the middle of 1983 with the coming in of the French Oil Company, CFP.

## INDIA

### PLANS FOR POWER PLANT, INDIGENOUS FUEL REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 10

[Text] India's future atomic power plants would use natural uranium as fuel and proven reserves of natural uranium in the country would be adequate for the purpose, reports PTI quoting official sources.

Indigenous fuel fabrication facilities are being suitably augmented in the country for meeting the increasing demand for such fuel, the official sources say.

The Centre has under consideration a proposal to set up an atomic power station of 470 mw capacity in the western region including Gujarat.

Indian scientists have succeeded in evolving some method for preparing heavy water for atomic plants based on indigenous materials and methods. [as published] The heavy water plant at Kota in Rajasthan, based on indigenous technology, is expected to go into production in the last quarter of this year.

The sources say the Government proposed to adopt this technology in setting up some of the future plants also.

To overcome some constraints the sources say, Government proposed to set up more heavy water plants. Efforts to develop the back-up industry in tune with the nuclear power programme of the country are also being pursued vigorously.

CSO: 5100

# IMPORTANT RISE IN MINERAL EXPORTS REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 10

[Text] Mineral exports have played an important part in India's foreign trade, having increased from about Rs 23.3 crores in 1950-51 to Rs 330 crores in 1978-79 reports PTI.

The value of world trade in minerals has itself shown a phenomenal rise from 74 billion dollars in 1971 to 261 billion dollars in 1974 an increase of 350 per cent. Minerals then accounted for 31 per cent of the total world trade.

This has been revealed in a number of papers submitted to the recently concluded National Mineral Convention here.

Chairman Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation Daya Dhaon in his paper points out that India's mineral exports in value terms have maintained an annual growth rate of 10 per cent over the last 28 years or so when from 1950-51 to 1970-71 the exports as a whole grew at an annual rate of only 5 per cent from Rs 579 crores to Rs 1535 crores.

In another paper vice president of Federation of Indian Mineral Industries R L Bathwal points out that even in the recent years the share of minerals in the country's total exports rose from 9.93 per cent in 1974 to 16.27 per cent in 1978.

Mr Dhaon says that at the time of independence the country produced only 22 minerals and by 1980 their number went up almost three times. Production during the period quadrupled suggesting not only diversification, but intensification of production. The growth was accompanied by structural shifts in composition as well.

Mr Dhaon points out that in 1950-51 iron ore exports amounted to 85,000 tonnes (excluding Goa) and accounted for less than one per cent of the total value of mineral exports. By 1978-79 volume of iron ore exports aggregated to 21.6 million tonnes (Goa accounting for 9.3 million tonnes). [as published] It was valued at about Rs 233 crores and accounted for about 71 per cent of total export earning of mineral sector. On the other hand export of Manganese declined from 821,000 tonnes in 1950-51 to 627,000 tonnes in 1978-79.

In value terms it formed about 35 per cent of mineral exports in 1950-51 and came down to five per cent in 1978-79. The export of mica crude more or less

stagnated during the period while some minor minerals came to enjoy buoyancy in recent years.

Mr Dhaon says that less than five years ago, India was no where on the world bauxite map but now it is the second largest reserve holding country following east coast discoveries. Similarly, in case of barytes, the position changed as if overnight, with the huge discovery in Andhra Pradesh. The recent discovery of zinc lead deposits in Agucha in Rajasthan has also altered the country's reserve status.

Considering the vital role of minerals in the country's economy, the draft plan for 1978-83 earmarked an outlay of Rs 1,9000 crores for coal and Rs 554 crores for iron ore.

As regards the price behaviour Dr Gopal Kadekodi reader, Institute of Economic Growth in his paper says the importers of ore would increase or decrease their imports depending upon whether the price is low or high.

No Say

After analysing a number of export models Dr Kadekodi finds that the developing countries are purely price takers and developed countries are the price setters'.

An important solution to this problem would appear to be in expanding processing facilities in developing countries, according to Dr Kadekodi. [as published]

All-Time High

Nevertheless, exports of mineral including diamonds and stones during 1978 for which the latest figures are available reached an all-time high of Rs 886 crores, an increase of 19 per cent over 1977 Mr Bathwal points out.

In terms of value diamond (mostly cut) continued to lead contributing Rs 545 crores or 61 per cent of the total mineral exports in 1978 followed, by iron ore--Rs 219 crores (25 per cent) precious or semi-precious stones--Rs 37 crores (four per cent) mica--Rs 26 crores (three per cent) manganese--Rs 15 crores (two per cent), stone (building and monumental) Rs 11 crores (one per cent) and barytes--Rs 10 crores (one per cent) coal chromite ilmenite bentonite and steatite contributed another two per cent.

An important question being asked in the context of India's mineral exports is whether it should not do so in processed and semi-processed form rather than raw.

CSO: 4220

**CRASH PROGRAM TO DISTRIBUTE GRAINS IN NORTHEAST**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Gauhati, Feb 22 (PTI)--A time-bound crash programme will be implemented by the Railways to overcome transport bottlenecks and to ensure proper distribution of essential commodities required by far-flung areas of the northeastern region.

This decision was taken at a two-day high-level conference of the Chief Secretaries of the north-eastern States and senior officials of the NE Railway and the North-Eastern Council (NEC) which ended at Shillong yesterday.

Railway board Chairman M S Gujral, presided.

The conference according to an NE Railway press release here today discussed the requirements of essential commodities in the five States and Two Union Territories of the NE region--Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Railway has agreed to develop stockyards for such commodities as salt, cement and steel at the broad gauge terminals of New Bongaigaon and Jogigopa and to arrange for their equitable distribution, it added.

Addressing the conference the railway board chairman, said ways and means would be devised to meet the transport needs of the region, especially for the movement of foodgrains cement, salt and steel. Efforts were also being made to remove the present transshipment bottlenecks, he said.

Apart from the stockyards for salt, steel and cement at Jogigopa and New Bongaigaon, the Railways in co-ordination with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) would also arrange for direct shipment of foodgrains to meet the foodgrain needs of region, he added.

CSO: 4220



## GOVERNMENT INITIATES ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The Government has initiated several steps in energy conservation by bringing about economy and efficiency in the use of petroleum products in the country, reports PTI.

Official sources said on Sunday that these measures were being taken in view of the mounting costs of imported crude and petroleum products--expected to touch a staggering Rs 6,000-crore mark, in 1981 in spite of the fact that production from Assam has resumed after a gap of nearly 13 months.

One of the decisions is the substitution of furnace oil by coal wherever it is technologically feasible and providing advisory service to industries for adopting measures aimed at improving the efficiency in the use of furnace oil.

The State Governments have also been advised to statutorily impose speed limits for passenger transport vehicles within cities and towns and on local transport vehicles as well as to control goods and passenger vehicles with high smoke exhausts in order to achieve efficiency in diesel consumption.

They are also to initiate studies in the State Road Transport Undertakings, having a large fleet of vehicles for greater efficiency in the utilisation of high speed diesel oil in the transport sector.

Central Government Ministries and Departments, State Governments and public sector undertakings are also to effect saving on the consumption of petrol in their staff cars.

Yet another step taken by the Government to reduce the use of petroleum products is the introduction of improved version of kerosene wick stove having a thermal efficiency of 60 per cent as compared to the 45 per cent efficient of other kerosene wick stoves usually sold in the markets, the sources said.

CSO: 4220

**PLAN AIMS TO BUILD NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY SYSTEM**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Agricultural development in the sixth Plan, approved by the National Development Council, aims at building up an effective national food security system, reports UNI.

"Since there is no immediate prospect for the emergence of an international food security system, it is imperative that a national food security system is developed in the country", says the plan which has set apart an outlay of Rs 5695 crore for agriculture.

Besides an emphasis on maintaining a grain reserve of at least 15 million tonnes and prevention of storage losses, the main components of the food security system include ecological security, technological security aimed at growth with stability, social security, nutrition, education and stability in prices.

Regarding small and marginal farmers, the document says, the long term answer to their problems does not lie in steps like writing off loans and fixation of procurement prices at levels which will further reduce the already low levels of consumption.

It is therefore proposed to introduce a three-pronged strategy to improve the economic well-being of small and marginal farmers and share croppers. This consists of improving the productivity and income of small holdings, promotion of farmers' own organisations for storage and marketing and diversification of opportunities for income through the introduction of subsidiary occupations.

About programmes of crop production, the document says agricultural production during 1967-68 to 1978-79 grew at an annual compound rate of 2.8 per cent. However to achieve an overall annual growth rate of around 5.2 per cent, it is crucial that this is brought in the range of four to five per cent.

The targets set in the plan for 1984-85 envisage a compound growth rate of 3.9 per cent for total foodgrains, 5 per cent for oilseeds, 4.1 per cent for sugarcane and 4.6 per cent for cotton.

Recognising the importance of pulses in the diet of the people and the gap between its demand and supply, a special thrust is sought to be given for raising pulse production. The production target in the sixth plan for pulses is kept at 14.5

million tonnes as against the base of 11.6 million tonnes. The plan also gives high priority to oilseeds for meeting consumer requirements of edible oils and reducing pressure on foreign exchange due to their imports.

Referring to imbalances in regional development, resulting partly from disparities in agricultural progress, the document says the crucial role of agricultural progress in minimising variations in per capita income and regional imbalances in economic development is obvious. It is therefore proposed to initiate a series of steps to bring about more rapid development of agriculture in areas with large untapped potential.

One such step is the strengthening of research network in relatively less developed areas and the promotion of location-specific research.

In addition to the 21 existing agricultural universities, a university in Jammu and Kashmir and another in south Bihar region would be established. A national grid of coordinated projects will cover tribal and all relatively less developed regions.

CSO: 4220

ENGLISH USE TO CONTINUE IN WEST BENGAL SCHOOLS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Calcutta, Feb 22--West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu said here yesterday that for the time being English would not be abolished entirely from the primary stage of education.

Earlier it was decided that from 1981 English would not taught from Class one to Class five. [as published] But now he said, English would continue to be taught from Class three. Gradually, the Government would abolish English from the primary stage.

Mr Basu was addressing a public meeting at the Saheed Minar Maidan. The meeting was was organised by the All-Bengal Teachers Association and the All-Bengal Primary Teachers Association, both led by the CPM. [as published] The meeting was presided over by Mr Sambhu Ghosh, Minister for Higher Education.

The Chief Minister discussed a whole range of subjects at the meeting and criticised Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for her criticism of the Left Front government in the sphere of education. Mr Basu said that the Left Front government was trying to expand education so that the common people could get the light of education.

Others who spoke at the meeting included Mr Sourin Bhattacharyya MP, Mr Golak Pati Roy and others.

CSO: 4220

## BRIEFS

**CONGRESS(U) SECRETARY ARRESTED**--Jammu, Feb 22 (PTI)--Cong-U joint secretary Bhim Singh, MLA was arrested under Preventive Detention Act here this evening. Mr Singh was to address a public meeting sponsored by his party in connection with tomorrow's proposed bandh. Convener for Civil Liberties, Jammu and Kashmir, Balraj Puri, vice-president Jammu Cong-I Bhupinder Singh and many others have condemned the arrest as "total suppression of the civil liberties in the State." [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 1]

**FERTILIZERS FROM NETHERLANDS**--Ludhiana, Feb. 22 (PTI)--The Netherlands would supply India fertilizers worth Rs 65 lakhs during this year under a bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Prince Claus told newsmen here today that his country was also helping India in various drinking water projects. The Prince said that both the countries could have cooperation in agricultural and animal husbandry fields. He said he had found the people of Punjab very hardworking. Earlier, he went round the various departments of the Punjab Agricultural University. He said that the University was doing valuable work in all fields of agriculture. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 9]

**JAMAAT CONVENTION CONCLUSION**--Hyderabad, Feb. 22 (UNI)--The sixth All-India Convention of the Jamaat-e-Islami, which concluded here yesterday, has called upon the justice-loving countries to raise their voice against the "inhuman and discriminatory treatment" being meted out to Muslim minorities in countries like the Philippines, Thailand, Eritrea and Burma. Expressing concern over the "oppression, persecution and discrimination" to which the Muslim minorities were being subjected to in some countries, the Jamaat in a resolution demanded that these countries should treat their minorities in accordance with the provisions of the charter of the United Nations Organisation. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 9]

**NEW LIQUID FERTILIZER**--A new liquid fertiliser, Ankur, an innovation of the Nangal Fertiliser Factory, is likely to hit the market soon. The general manager of the factory B. S. Kakkar told newsmen that the new liquid fertiliser, produced by them on trial basis having 32 per cent nitrogen, has been currently applied on wheat crop not only at its own research centre but at three agricultural universities in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, as well as in Rajasthan. Claiming that the initial results have been very encouraging, he said that they have approached the Agriculture Ministry for approval. Mr Kakkar claimed that Ankur which has no smell, has excellent keeping quality. It would not deteriorate even after storage of one year and can stay as liquid up to zero degrees centigrade. [Excerpts] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 10]

**RARE MINERAL DISCOVERY**--Bangalore, Feb 22 (PTI)--The electron microscopic studies have revealed the presence of 'hallosie' in appreciable proportion in Indian clay. [as published] The finding is very important as halloysite is a rarely occurring mineral and industrially very useful. Its occurrence in such concentration in Indian clay has never been reported so far, says a paper presented by Mr M K Hasnuddin Siddiqui of the Regional Research Laboratory of Hyderabad at the 13th annual conference of the Electron Microscope Society of India here this week. [as published] [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 10]

**NEW AIR MARSHAL**--Air Vice Marshal E. P. R. Nau has been promoted to the rank of Air Marshal and appointed Air Officer (Administration) at the Air Headquarters. He takes charge of his new office on Monday. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 10]

**AKALI DAL PLANS**--Chandigarh, Feb 22 (PTI)--Mr Jagdev Singh Talwandi today ruled out immediate unity between his Akali Dal and the Akali Dal led by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal. He told a congregation of village people at Sampli near Fatehgarh that he would prefer to unite with the Punjabi-speaking Hindus who believed in autonomy for the State of Punjab and were prepared to adopt Punjabi as their mother tongue. [as published] Meanwhile, addressing the 57 annual Shahibi Jor mela conference yesterday, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, president Akali Dal (L) said the Talwandi Akali Dal had 'closed all doors for negotiations by organising a parallel conference on the same occasion'. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 4]

**ASSAM CABINET EXPANDED**--Shillong, Feb. 23 (PTI)--The Cong-I Ministry in Assam, led by Mrs Anowara Taimur, was expanded today to 16 with the induction of four Ministers of Cabinet rank and two Ministers of State. Five of the six new Ministers were sworn-in at Raj Bhavan here. Those administered the oath of office were: Mr Ranen Basumatari, Mohammed Idris and Mr Lilanoy Das (Cabinet Minister) and Mr Abdul Choudhury and Mr Prasad Doloi (Ministers of State). Mr S R Thoasan, who has been appointed as Cabinet Minister, could not be sworn-in today as he did not turn up. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Feb 81 p 1]

**SRI LANKA VISITOR**--Air Vice-Marshal W D H S W Goonetilleka, commander of Sri Lanka Air Force, arrived in New Delhi on Monday evening on a seven-day visit to India at the invitation of Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal I H Latif, reports PTI. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Feb 81 p 3]

**SUGAR EXPORT BANNED**--Export of sugar has been banned with immediate effect reports UNI. According to an official notice the ban will apply even to pre-ban commitments. So far, the export of sugar had been canalised through NAFED. According to Indian Sugar Mills Association no sugar had been exported in 1981. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Feb 81 p 5]

CSO: 4220



# **PLO WRITERS, JOURNALISTS VISIT REPORTED**

Vientiane SIANG PABASON in Lao 28 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] From 8 to 12 January 1981 a delegation of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists League visited our country. This is the first group representing the Palestine people to make a visit of friendship to the LPDR. The members are Naji Al-'Ali, the secretary of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists League, and Khalid Abu Khalid, the secretary of the League in Syria.

In the course of the visit to Laos they were warmly welcomed by Ounheuan Phounsavat, acting minister of Propaganda, Information, Culture, and Tourism, as well as chairman of the Lao Journalists Association.

Ounheuan Phounsavat said, "Your visit is the first step of fruitful cooperation that assuredly will exist between the Lao people and the Palestinian people, especially between the press organizations. The Lao people at all times stand shoulder to shoulder with the Palestinian people, who are fighting stubbornly and bravely in hardship to restore their just and undeniable rights. They have rights in establishing an independent state of their own on their own territory. We vehemently oppose the proclamation of the Zionists that want to make Jerusalem the capital of the Zionist state."

Ounheuan Phounsavat denounced the Camp David agreement which was a betrayal of the cause of the Arab people. Finally Ounheuan Phounsavat demonstrated the confidence of the Lao people and government in the just victory of the Palestinian people.

Naji Al-'Ali and Khalid Abu Khalid representing the Palestinian people extended the comradeship of struggle and friendship, based on brotherhood, to our people. They said, "Our two peoples are carrying on a similar struggle, fighting imperialism and reactionaries. In the name of friends joined in the fight, the Palestinian people have followed closely the struggle of the Lao people and rejoice in the liberation of Laos and the establishment of the LPDR. The Palestinian people wish to express their gratitude to the Lao people, who gave them support from beginning to end. Through this support and that of all the socialist nations and progressive peoples throughout the world we will achieve final victory."

The Palestinian delegates met with Chanpheng Sihaphom, chief of the information department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Chanthon Thiangthepvongsa, acting chief of the Information Press Department.

Khalid Abu Khalid, who is a poet and writer renowned among the Palestinian people, met and exchanged views with Souvanthou Boupphanouvong, a Lao writer. In addition, the delegation visited the Arts School, the Antiquities Institute, and a number of production bases in Vientiane City.

In the evening of 11 January 1981 Ounheuan Phounsavath hosted a dinner in honor of the Palestinian delegation at the Lan Sang Hotel. On 12 January 1981 they signed an agreement pledging cooperation between the Lao Journalists Association and the Palestinian Writers and Journalists League with Somsanouk representing the Lao and Naji Al-'Ali and Khalid Abu Khalid representing the Palestinians. The Palestinian Writers and Journalists League delegation left Vientiane City the same day.

9615

CSO: 4206

## BULGARIA AIDS AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Following the direction of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation Ministry, the production division of the Vientiane Plain, that is subordinate to the Veun Kham Agricultural Settlement 23, instituted close cooperation with the Bulgarian experts who now have been working on experimentation for more than 4 months. This was one result of the restoration, improvement, and implementation of socialist agricultural production, in the Vientiane Plain development programs, according to the agreement on economic cooperation and aid between Laos and Bulgaria. Because they saw the important role and meaning in the increasingly fruitful cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria on experimentation in planting annual crops, the board of directors of the Veun Kham Agricultural Settlement 23 agreed to put all the cadres and workers from the first, second, and third production groups, numbering 26 comrades, on assignment to the Vientiane Plain to conduct the experimental production. The Bulgarian experts gave assistance in the scientific aspects and materiel used. In only the short time of experiment on the annual type of crops, results could be seen, for example, in sowing seeds of the large hot peppers, the tomatoes, and eggplant. They felt that this was to be principal production and they set their minds to it. Large peppers especially were a problem which has just appeared in Laos where we had never had them at all. Now beside the reservoir on the plain, to the south you see the lovely pepper plantation. There are many fruits and peppers larger than the native Lao variety. There are plantations of tomatoes, cabbage, melons, eggplant and various vegetables.

Comrade Oun Sounthomnavong, chief of the flatland production division of Veun Kham Agricultural Settlement 23, explained that because they knew the party and state policy they saw a bright future for the nation. Our cadres and workers truly responded to the agreement of the settlement and the direction of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation Ministry which participated in the experimental production with the Bulgarian experts. They aimed at learning lessons in expanding rice as a socialist obligation. Whenever we have the persistence and strength of mind to struggle, we take the opportunity to employ the time until nightfall, overcoming obstacles and difficulties of many kinds. Because that attitude exists in this production place day by day, there is a new face on things. Land normally empty of cultivated fields becomes a fruitful garden of cereals, a beautiful and remarkable sight.

Because there is strong internal cooperation and unity in thought and work, it took only a short time for us to complete the planting of three hectares; to weed, transplant 1,800 meters of rice [as published]; to put up 16,182 bean poles; to clear grass from a fertilizer storage area of 225 square meters; to mix two loads of

fertilizer, mix 3,400 kg of fertilizer; and scatter 1,700 kg of fertilizer on an area of three hectares of harrowed land. We made 28 vegetable plots of seedlings. The tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, cabbage, onions, scallions, and carrots numbered a total of 35 plots. We planted 24 plots of various vegetables, cleaned 1,800 meters of feeder canals, destroyed two old buildings and completed 70 percent of the construction on new ones. We planted 50,000 pepper plants in an area of 8,000 square meters, 400 cabbage plants in an area 3,000 square meters, 240 cucumber plants, 3,190 eggplant plants, dug 2,550 meters of small feeder canals, made 12 plots of tomato seedlings, and put in 14,550 experimental plants.

9615  
CSO: 4206

**SALE OF IMPORTED THAI GOODS, PERSONAL INITIATIVE DISCUSSED**

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao No 49, 1-15 Jan 81 p 4

['You Ask, We Answer' column]

[Text] Dear readers! In this issue we present the letter of Comrade Baiphon Phetpheng Saphat of the civilian hospital, Song Khon District, Savannakhet Province. In the letter he gives some information and poses three questions.

1. Why are private individuals allowed to buy miscellaneous goods imported from Thailand? Why does the state not contract for all?
2. The cadres in the towns face many hardships in making a living. They would like to engage in private trade after business hours. What is the policy for letting them do this?
3. The young people in the cantons and some villages do not want to work for the state although they have sufficient education.

Answer: 1. At a time when our state trade has not yet expanded, the state has a policy for all private traders to purchase retail goods, which the government authorizes for import to sell within the country, but the correct taxes on these goods must be paid first.

2. If the goods produced by a person's own labor and intellect are to be sold for income to raise his standard of living, the state will not prohibit it except for this stipulation: for true revolutionary cadres it is unseemly to engage in private trade, making a profit.

3. Although they have a higher education, their political knowledge is not very profound. They have not understood the obligations of youth toward the nation. There arises selfish hedonist ideology. Therefore, we must make propaganda and educate them in the duties and role of young people in our nation, so they participate energetically in the task of building socialism. May these brief answers be of some interest to you.

9613  
CSO: 4206

## KEO OUDOM DISTRICT STATISTICS, REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT NOTED

Vientiane NOUN LAO in Lao No 49, 1-15 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Dear young people! In our tourist article for this issue we will take our friends to visit one district in Vientiane Province. This is a district not many people know because it was newly established after the party and state 3-year plan (1978). But there are many sights to enjoy.

"Keo Oudom" is the name of the district. It is located some 80 km north of Vientiane Capital on the Nam Ngeum Dam road (Tha Lat). This district borders on four others: on the north San Phou Houat (Vang Viang), on the south Thoulakhom District, on the east Hom District, on the west Thong Na, Phon Mi, Phon Song (Phon Hong District). Keo Oudom District is not extensive in area, but it is rich, especially in forests. It has a beautiful landscape with many aspects, mountains, streams, and large lakes. It also has the Nam Ngeum River and the Nam Lik River which facilitate food production and transportation.

Keo Oudom has a population of 18,422, divided into three cantons, Long Lik Canton, Thin Keo Canton, Somboun (Houai Mo) Canton. The people come from any regions and provinces. Two-thirds are evacuee households who moved during the war. They have now started a new life. One-third are local people.

The special feature, or what makes this district different, is the Nam Ngeum Electric Power Dam and the reformatory (Don Thao, Don Nang). (Both these attract the interest of foreign guests. The ordinary groups and the highest ranking persons both want to sightsee there. But if we speak of our own population, the Nam Ngeum Dam and the reformatory have greatly changed the life of the Lao people in important ways. The Nam Ngeum Dam is our most important electric power source. The reformatories are like a furnace tempering the metal of the old people who suffered misfortune from the old regime who are becoming the new people of the new regime.

Friends, besides what we have said, there is something else to add. The "Canned Fish Factory" was established a little distance from the dam above the flood waters. If it is completed, it ought to be very beautiful. Another tourist delight is the "very beautiful" natural panoramic landscape of the Nam Ngeum Lake. It is very satisfying for sightseeing and is a restful vacation spot. There is now a hotel on an island, in the middle of the lake which receives foreign guests who are tourists there. We introduced our friends to travel in this issue.

At another time in the next issue we will meet other new places. May you be healthy in fulfilling your tasks as new Lao young people, firmly trusting party leadership.



## MILLING MACHINERY FROM INTERNATIONAL AID, CAPACITY NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 15 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] The installation of milling machinery at Na Thong, Houa Phan Province, was the task of the provincial industry and trade service, as the contractor for the construction. That rice mill is an important project in the resolution on the provincial program that was agreed upon. Construction began in June 1980. This milling machinery was larger than any in Houa Phan Province, with a capacity of milling from 600 up to 1,000 kg of rice per hour.

On the day commemorating the completion of the installation there was an opportunity to visit that site. All the workers and construction technicians opened the mill to test it. Each worker carefully did his job and assumed his high responsibility. Some checked on the unhusked rice that flowed into the pipes; some received the milled rice as it was pouring out.

Comrade Thongchan Homsombat, of the industry and trade office, was responsible for the machinery and electric power as well as for the techniques of construction and installation. This rice mill, we were told, had the construction and installation divided into two phases. The first period was from June to the beginning of October, when the building to house the machinery was completed. On two sides were rice warehouses, for storing the unhusked rice which would flow to the mill connected with them. They had a capacity of 300 tons of rice. The installation of the machinery began in October 1980. After the preparation of the equipment the industry and trade service rallied the service's youth to work night to install the machinery. This was to implement the slogan to finish before 2 December. It was to give all the cadres, soldiers, and people enough rice. The installation was a difficult problem. Most importantly this machinery was assembled from the aid left over from wartime. All the elements made one piece of machinery. For example, they took a Japanese yanmar milling machine, added a Chinese electric motor, and combined with then Vietnamese pipes for the rice. The equipment had incorporated other parts, which they produced themselves. Installed it had 45 horsepower.

This means that the installation of the milling machinery at Na Thong, Houa Phan Province, was completed under the initiative of Comrade Thongchan, and all his colleagues in the provincial industry and trade service. They have now begun to mill rice routinely.

## PHONG SALLY DISTRICT STATISTICS; AGRICULTURAL, SECURITY SITUATION DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Samphan District is located some 30 km north of the Phong Saly Province capital, sharing with the PRC a border of 20 km. It is a beautiful area rich in valuable resources. It has many rivers and water sources one of which is the Ou River. It is an area alternating in terraced wet rice, dry season rice fields, flat fields, upland fields, and plowed upland fields, amounting to hundreds of hectares. These provide a comfortable and secure living for the Lao Loum, Lao Theung, Lao Phou Noi, Lao Seng, Ho, Lao Soung Ko, Lao Soung Meo, [Mong] Thai Yang, and other tribal peoples of Samphan District. There are 3,721 households, 115 villages under 13 cantons, namely, Yang Neua, Takala, Bo At, Lao Pan, Samphan Sai, Eupa, Lilasa, and others. The total population is 23,040, of whom 11,867 are women. One mountain range of Bo At Canton, majestic and grand, stands blocking the border in that direction. It is a mountain range abundant in gold mines, minerals, coal mines, and sweet honey.

Most of the residents of Samphan District make their living as farmers working upland fields that were spaded, plowed, or cleared rather than working wet rice fields. Nevertheless, where conditions permit, they continued to make or open up [rice fields] to open up and expand the area of wet rice fields. Compared to 5 years ago they exceeded that figure by 43 hectares. They repaired old canals and built new canals, for a total of 124, with a combined length of 25,521 meters. In this number of canals, through the district administrative authorities and the provincial agriculture service, the district invested funds and helped build three canals, 2,570 meters in length. The planting of trees of all kinds over the past 5 years increased 95 percent. Fruit trees increased 57 percent. Samphan District not only showed progress in cultivation in the past 5 years, but also livestock raising increased 40 percent. Throughout the district there are 3,488 water buffalo, an increase of 50 percent over 5 years ago; cattle increased 79 percent from the original number to 2,216; 1,454 horses, an increase of 70 percent; 9,106 pigs, an increase of 41 percent; goats increased 100 percent; poultry increased 50 percent. An excellent new factor that appeared in the 5 year period is the transformation and construction of the national economic base to advance to the new socialism. The farmers of Samphan District, as conditions allow, are alert to volunteer to change from small production to collective production. They have 16 cooperative units with 721 households, a total of 1,663 members. Of these 852 are women. They established throughout the district 501 labor exchange units. In the past 5 years the total rice production increased to 16,788,063 kg. They harvested 965,595 tons of starchy crops, to be used in making liquor, added to rice for consumption, and other purposes. In these 5 years all the

people throughout the district volunteered to pay taxes to the state up to 1,002 tons. They sold over 100 tons of husked and unhusked rice to the state. Of this amount 26,596 kg was husked rice. They built and extended roads and communications, especially in Samphan District. They expanded the horse trails between villages, between cantons, and to districts in four locations for a distance of 190,000 meters. This facilitated the transport of rice taxes and goods from the district town to rural areas, by land routes of 387,186 kgs, by water 19,876 trips. They carried 447,829 kg of freight by means of rafts and motor boats in Samphan District, serving particularly the villages of the Loa Loum and Lao Theung, who situated their houses along the Nam Ou River. They have 85 motor boats, of which seven are large size.

National defense and public security are a subject of much interest to the people of Samphan District. The Beijing power grabbers have used the peoples along the border as tools to disturb the peace and destroy the new regime, for which the people of Samphan District, like Lao throughout the country have shed their blood for 30 years. The people of Samphan District have joined to protect their homeland fervently. When the foreign enemy trespassed and crossed the border, they were not able to escape the vigilance of the Samphan District people at all. Every day in Samphan District there is strict protection against malefactors, to maintain peace and order in the country, along with building a defense network and guerrilla battalions, in 38 percent of the cantons. They have formed independent guerrilla companies in 30 percent of the cantons. The cadres and soldiers in the guerrilla ranks, and defense units and the people of Samphan District stand firm on the decision that "On the soil of Samphan District we will absolutely not allow any group to trespass or practice any evil ideology. The people of Samphan District love the fatherland and defend it constantly."

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## BRIEFS

**RICE EXPERIMENTATION**--During the 1980-1981 dry season all the specialized task cadres in the Houai Khot Rice Experimentation Center, which is subordinate to the Louang Prabang Province Agricultural Service, concentrated their every thought and skill on experimentation for a high quality rice seed. In the past they experimented with planting IR 848 rice and Me To rice on 3 hectares, which yielded from 15 to 18 tons annually. This success answered the demands of production, expanding the distribution of good quality rice seed to the people. [Text] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Jan 81 p 1] 9615

**CHAMPASSAK LITERACY WORK**--On 1 January 1981 the Education and Religious Affairs Service, Pathoumphon District, Champassak Province, arranged a ceremony announcing the elimination of illiteracy for all the nationalities throughout their district, a total of 3,859 persons. On this occasion the masses who participated in this ceremony demonstrated their happiness at their success and expressed their gratitude to the administrative authorities, party and state, who had brought light to them, releasing them from backwardness and ignorance. [Text] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 15 Jan 81 pp 1, 2] 9615

**CHAMPHON STATISTICS, TAXES**--Champhon District is one of many districts that are subordinate to Savannakhet Province. It is rich in natural beauty. The rice fields are broad, stretching out of sight. The population is made up of two large nationalities living together, the Lao Theung and Lao Loum, and numbers over 96,000. There are 20 cantons in the district. They have paid an agricultural tax to the state on their production of over 800 tons. [Excerpt] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 28 Jan 81 p 2] 9615

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